PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railway Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,903—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

STEPHENS' MALT VINEGAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
*CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Cookman	8th "
*ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Bristol, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

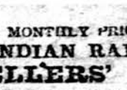
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons,	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 602.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5,400	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,526	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903,
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903,
D. BALDUINO	4,526	O. Canepa	13th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 980; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRERA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903,
ERCILIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain X...., to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s 3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

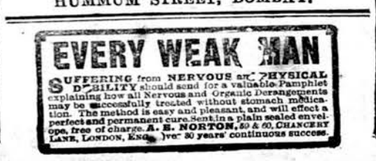
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.


EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

SILVER WARE,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

FOR LADIES

	Rs.	a.
SILVER MOUNTED CRYSTAL SALTS BOTTLES.....from	15	0
SILVER MOUNTED CRYSTAL POWDER BOXES .....from	15	0
SILVER WAIST BUCKLES AND CLASPS .....from	9	0
SILVER BUTTON HOOKS .....from	3	0
SILVER CHATELAINE BAGS AND PURSES.....from	12	0
SILVER CARD CASES .....from	22	0
SILVER BONBON BOXES.....from	14	0
SILVER DRESS BUTTONS.....from	13	8
SILVER DESK SEALS .....from	4	0
SILVER PENCIL CASES .....from	4	0

FOR GENTLEMEN

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, Plain Polished or Frosted...from	15	0
SILVER CIGARETTE CASES, Chased or Niello Enamelled .....from	23	0
SILVER MATCH BOXES to Match Cigarette Cases .....from	8	8
SILVER CIGARETTE BOXES, to Hold 100 Cigarettes ...from	90	0
SILVER CIGARETTE BOXES, to Hold 50 Cigarettes .....from	52	0
SILVER WALKING STICK HANDLES .....from	11	0
SILVER MOUNTED POCKET KNIVES .....from	10	0
SILVER MOUNTED POCKET BOOKS .....from	11	0
SILVER MATCH CASES, for Safety Matches .....from	10	0
SILVER COAT BUTTONS.....from	6	8

A GREAT VARIETY OF THESE AND OTHER ARTICLES CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOWROOM.

TERMS CASH.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, Opposite Bombay Post Office.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 8 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold,

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no 'Shoddy' used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON,
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL.

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND.
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
FUNNIEST THING ON EARTH !!!
GROTESQUE, AMUSING, AND ENTERTAINING
EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. at
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st JULY, 1903, certain ALTERATIONS will be made in the LOCAL PASSENGER SERVICE and in some of the POONA TRAINS.
For particulars see Corrected Sheet Time Table for through Trains and Local Sheet Time Table, dated 25th June, 1903, exhibited at Stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, of the packages, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navroji Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd June, 1903.

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT held in connection with the M. C. C. will take place in MADRAS commencing on MONDAY, the 20th proximo, when the Challenge Cup at present held by the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry will be offered for competition. All Entries should reach the HONORARY SECRETARY for Hockey, Madras Cricket Club, not later than the 6th July, from whom all information, rules, etc., may be obtained on application.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE

OF THE PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

UNDER instructions of the Liquidator of the above Company and by and with the consent of the Mortgagee in possession, the very VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, admeasuring 59,612 square yards or thereabouts, at Dabhole Road, Parel, Bombay, together with the Cotton Mill (31,680 Mule and 13,912 Ring Spindles), Engine House, Tenements and Buildings standing thereon, as also the Boilers, Steam Engines, Fixed and Moveable Machinery, Mill Gear, Millwright's Work, Fixtures, Tools, Implements, Utensils, and things on the Mill Premises (save and except the Stock of Coal) WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at a date to be fixed hereafter, probably in the third week of July next.
Full particulars of the Property and Conditions of the Sale will be available shortly. For permission to view the Property apply to Messrs. GREAVES COTTON & Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Duly Constituted Attorney of the Liquidator.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1903.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th July, 1903, is appointed for a further hearing in the matters of the undermentioned Insolvents' Petitions for the purpose of declaring a first dividend.

Re SHARKE JOHN TELLERY.
" KURSONDAS RAMDAS, and another.
" FRAMJI RUSTOMJI VICAJI.
" HAJI ESMAIL HAJI MOOSA HALAI.
" GANESH alias RUNGRAO RAOJI REGE.
" AHMED SULEMAN CUTCHI.
" LALJI MATHU.
" GULABDAS MOHILAL SHA.
" PUDAMSI JOOSHA.

Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents are informed that unless they prove their claims in the office of the Official Assignee before 12 o'clock on the 13th July, 1903, they will be excluded from these dividends—Dated this 17th June, 1903.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.
For form of application, and other information, apply to
THE CHIEF MANAGER,
Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores' Office up to noon on MONDAY the 6th July, 1903, for the

SUPPLY OF STORES UNDER ANNUAL CONTRACT FROM 6TH JULY, 1903, TO 30TH JUNE, 1904,

as per details given in Tender Forms obtainable on payment of Rupees five (5) to the Treasurer of the Company, Calcutta, accompanied by a written application.
Full particulars as to Security Deposit and requirements or delivery are given in the Printed Form of Tender.

By Order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.
Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 15-6-1903.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in Finance and Commerce Department No. 2718-A, dated the 18th May 1903, embodied in Government of Bombay's Resolution No. 67, dated 27th Idem, Marine Department, to raise a Loan of 4 1-2 lakhs, INVITE TENDERS for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 only.
Under the powers vested in them by Section 69 A of the Karachi Port Trust Act VI of 1886 as amended by Act. II of 1892 the Trustees of the Port of Karachi have reserved unto themselves and set apart the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 from the above Loan of Rs. 4½ lakhs.
Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.
Under present arrangements the Interest Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.
The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.
Instalments will be payable as follows :—

5	per cent.	on Application.
20	"	on Allotment.
25	"	on 17th October, 1903.
25	"	on 17th January, 1904.
25	"	on 31st March, 1904.

Interest will be calculated on the First Instalment from date of Allotment and on subsequent Instalments from date of Payment of such Instalments.
Tenderers paying up in full before Allotment will receive interest from date or allotment.
The Deposit of 5 per cent will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.
Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1903, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.
Tenders should be submitted in a Sealed Cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."
Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
Tenderers in Bombay may pay their Instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's Receipt for the amount so paid with their Tender.

R. P. BARROW,
Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust,
Fort Trust Office, Karachi, 12th June, 1903.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1903,
FORM OF TENDER.

I ..... hereby
tender for Rupees ..... of
Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated at the rate of Rs. ..... annas ..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.
I enclose ..... for Rupees ..... and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on or before the .....
I require the amount in ..... Debentures of Rupees ..... each.
Signature, ...
Address, ...
Dated .....

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Last and Final DIVIDEND of Rupees Seven and Annas Eight only per each Debenture will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on the Debentures of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 29th June, 1903. Persons holding Debentures of the Company are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for payment of such Dividend, and at the time of such application to produce the Original Debentures for being cancelled.
Persons holding Debentures who have not applied for or received payment of the First Dividend are also requested to apply for and receive payment thereof at the Office of the Company at the same time.—Dated 25th June, 1903.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
NARANJEE DWARKADAS,
Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the Company.

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THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY,
"ANTEXEMA."
CURES THE WORST CASES.

"ANTEXEMA" is the most efficacious remedy known for the relief and cure of Eczema, and all Itching, Irritated, Inflamed conditions of the skin. Its action is most remarkable in severe cases or those that have persisted for a long time. It contains no poison, is cleanly to use and is suitable for either infant or adult.
It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell the above right at 3 p. m., on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1903, at the office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or of the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th June, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the valuable household furniture and effects of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., consisting of teak and blackwood round and writing tables, side-board, whatnot teapoys, iron and wooden cots, arm and easy chairs, cabinets, hat and book stands, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, ice-box, glassware, dinner and dessert services, lamps, books, China matting, gentleman's bicycle by W. H. Thorn, old D. B. C. F. gun and sundries.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
Furniture such as dining, camp, writing, dressing and washhand tables, sofas, easy and light chairs, bentwood chairs, teapoys, cupboards, almyra, iron cots, Austrian safe on stand,
1 new large iron cooking stove "Mercador" with chimney and hot water tank etc., complet by Thomas & Co., London.
6 dozen fountain pens.
2 cases English white printing papers, thick note papers and inks of different colours.
On account of the concerned ex s s City of Delhi—
S. 209 S. B. C. M.—12-1 bale 82 pieces colored piece goods 381 lbs.
S. 209 S. B. C. M.—7/8-2 bales 310 pieces white shirtings and Nainsooks 1016 lbs.
By order of the Administrator-General—
1 S. B. Winchester repeating rifle in canvas case, with cartridges and one revolver, belonging to the estate of the late E. P. Close, Esq.
1 S. B. Winchester repeating rifle with implements, and 1 S. B. rifle by Army & Navy Co-Operative Society, belonging to the estate of the late C. H. T. Loaman, Esq.

AT 2 P. M.

Five second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 French-polished strong-built shigram.
1 double-seated front brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Chairman.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery &c., belonging to the Dhoopar State viz :—
Gold bracelets, gem-set watch bracelets, diamond and pearl bracelet, a pair of handsome ruby and pearl bracelets, enamel snake bracelets, gold spring bracelets, a pair of superb jewelled spring bracelet, one opal and diamond heart pendant, a magnificent diamond necklace, a pair of opal and diamond links agate gem-set scent bottle, gold gem-set cigarette case, pearl set chain and miniature watch, gem-set puff boxes, scent bottles and silver gilt frames, gem-set enamel purse withwatch, memo tablet and pencil, pearl, diamond and enamel agate jewelled cigarette case, and match box, chequer set one hand mirror set with gems, gold belt, also cigar case, match boxes, card cases, buttons, studs and links, writing set, photo frames, fruit knives, bangles, brooches, earrings, &c., too numerous to mention in detail.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WHEN SENDING Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Spectacles and Scientific or Mechanical Instruments by Post or Railway for repairs, the owner's name and address should be attached to avoid mistakes.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Watchmakers and Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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CHAMBERS Suitable for Offices and Residences are now TO LET in Sirdar's Buildings in Hunuman and Apollo Streets. Apply for particulars to AGENT, Sirdar Dilsr Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

RAPID and SATISFACTORY preparation in Book-Keeping Accountancy and Commercial Subjects on very moderate terms.—Apply Mr. S. B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

SPECIAL PILLS for LADIES.—Good result. There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any irregularities of the system, superseding all other remedies, Re. 1 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 33 years' reputation. 31 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE.—MONSOON RATES. Few ROOMS available only. 1st June to 30th September, 1903. Please apply to MANAGER.

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BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India, and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Passenger Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.
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BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
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SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.
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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured ?" The effect of is speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.
"I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."
The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.
Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.
Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.
Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.
Why be miserable ? Why not be wise instead ?
Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS ; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS AND INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India) :—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. F. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.
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OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000
DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent,
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, | Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moultan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"Samples Free on Application."
FREEBOOTER GIN.
DRY GIN
OLD TOM
HOLLAND } Rs. 21 per case.
GENEVA.
FREEBOOTER GIN
IS SUPPLIED TO
THE HOUSE OF LORDS
AND
ADMIRALTY.
AGENTS:—D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 25.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£91 5/8	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£96 1/2	= — 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 3/8	= + 1/16
2 months hence	24 1/8	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	53 3/4	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'13	= — 1
Berlin „	20'40	= unchanged
New York Demand	4'87 1/2	= + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 per ct	= do
6 „ „ „	2 7/8 per ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 per ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 per ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	2 2/4 per ct	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1/8 per ct	= + 1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,00,000.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10 3-4d.
Wheat.—Club No. 1 29 3-4. June-July. London value.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Gujerat 35 1-2. June-July. Sellers.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4. June-July. Buyers. Tone dull.
In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6 9/16 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'78	6'76	6'63	6-11
+2	+2	+1	+1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'63	5'45	5'33	5'33
+1	+3	+2	+2
	Feb.-Mar.		
	5'37		6'13
	+2		+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1 bales.
Do. last year	10,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. do. Continent	1,000 „
Mid-Uplands	13'35 + 10
Futures, month of July	13'10 + 15
Do. do. December	10'02 + 7

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5/8 + 5/16
Futures, month of Sept	12'39 + 15
Dec. do. December	9'91 + 10
Tone at close	Steady.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	171 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	98-14
2nd do.	98-14

Money Market—Tone easy.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 25th June	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 18th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	14	0
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged. Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	8	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	14	6
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	1	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed.—Tone Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 27 8
Club No. 1	„ 28 4
Hard Red	„ 24 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	2,000 Bales
Imports	Nil.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6.80	6'78	6'63	6'13
×2	+2	+2	+2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'5	5'45	5'38	5'37	5'36
+2	unchanged	—1	—1	—1

COTTON—The local market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing for Exports and on accounts of mills. New Crop is steady.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	23th June.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	182	171	164	
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	192	180	...	do
Sind-Paubjeh (M. G.)	191	180	...	do
Belati M. G	201	192	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	183	177	do
Akola M. G.	204	192	...	do
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	217	204	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	220	248	...	do
Broach do	240	248	...	do
Bhowngger do	232	224	214	do
Do. H. G.	229	222	209	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	218	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JUNE 25.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½-4 per cent. Consols	91 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	24 3-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern	0	1	3
Fort Southern and Esplanade			
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	1	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	1	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total	10	9	71
Same date last year	5	5	73

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalapura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	5
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	9	12	83
Total plague deaths to date	261,795	214,057	
Same date last year	8	9	77

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PROUDLOCK—June 23, at the Government Botanic Gardens, Ootacamund, the wife of R L Proudlock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GIBSON—CLARKE—June 24, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Peramatorv, by the Rev Patrick O'Carroll, Joseph F Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, I S M D, to Kathleen (Katie), eldest daughter of John Clarke, Esq, and Mrs Mary Clarke, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

DEATH.

B OURDEILLE—May 26, at the Galle Face Hotel (Colombo), Comte Roger de Bourdeille, after a long illness.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 2-10m., 2-40a. Low water, 7-55m., 9-2a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert, Sir J. J. Hospital, 9 p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian Ant-eater (Manis Pentadactyla) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. I. H. Du Boulay, I. C. S.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st July.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Mr. Framjee Pallonjee, residing at Khetwady, has reported to the police that some person or persons entered his house from a skylight on Friday morning, and stole from a cupboard gold watches and gold chain and pearl rings of the collective value of Rs. 577. Some pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 150 were found on the roof of the house.

A STUDENT GATHERING.—On Friday afternoon Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy entertained the students residing in Sir Mangaldas Lodge in the spacious hall attached to his bungalow at Girgaum in honour of the auspicious occasion of the birthday of his most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII. Music and refreshments were provided, and every thing was done to make the entertainment a success. The gathering dispersed late in the evening.

RAID ON A GAMBLERS' DEN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, In pector Wheatly prosecuted Pirosi Saiulla, a Pathan, and seven others, charging the first accused with keeping a common gaming house in Cavit Gully, Comercarry, on Friday night, and the rest of the accused with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. The police raided the house on Friday night and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. Rs. 3-8 were found on the ground and Rs. 6-5 on the persons of the accused. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the keeper of the house to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May, 1903 last, there were 52 horses, 166 bullocks, 1 she-goat and 12 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May 55 horses, 96 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 cat and 20 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 65 horses, 128 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 she-buffalo, 1 he-buffalo and 15 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 1 case among horses, 1 case among cats, 1 case among she-goats and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—14 horses, 1 bullock, 1 cow, 29 dogs, 1 goat, 3 cats, 1 pigeon, 1 cock and 1 parrot.

DARING ROBBERY ON RAILWAYS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Chief Constable Munshi Shaik Ismail of the G. I. P. Railway, prosecuted Bodhya Tookaram, alias Bellaram Gopal, Shivram Parashram, and Laximon Nathoo, all professional thieves, on a charge of stealing gold and silver ornaments and currency notes of the value of Rs. 431, the property of Hurridas Hurjivan. The three accused were further charged with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The evidence showed that the complainant was travelling from Poona to Bombay in a third class compartment of the train that left the former station on the night of the 15th instant. He was carrying with him a trunk which contained a small tin box and in that box he had kept the ornaments and currency notes. The three accused travelled in the same compartment as the accused, and had taken their seats on the opposite bench under which the trunk was kept. During the journey the complainant and his party fell asleep and nothing was known of the theft until they arrived at the Victoria Terminus, where the Askari officers wanted the trunk to be opened to see if any contraband goods were being carried. When the trunk was opened the complainant missed the tin box containing his property, and at once reported the matter to the police. Railway police constable No. 103, from the manner in which the property was stolen, very shrewdly suspected that it was the work of some "bhamtas" and traced the accused to the house of one Yeshvurdas residing in Bombay. On searching the house the police found the complainant's ornaments concealed under the ashes of the fire place. On the persons of the accused being searched each of them was found to carry a bag of money tied up in his waist cloth. The money found in their possession was exactly the sum stolen from the complainants' tin box. Further inquiries showed that one of the accused got down at the Mazagon Station and the other two at the Murjid Station, and the trio then met in Yeshvurdas's house, where they broke open the tin box, divided the money, and broke up the ornaments with curry stone, and when the police appeared they concealed the broken pieces under the ashes of the hearth. The accused admitted having the ornaments in their possession, but stated that while they were travelling on foot from Poona to Bombay they found the property lying on the road near Thana and picked it up. This statement being contradicted by the evidence was disbelieved by the Magistrate. All the accused were convicted, and being professional thieves sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment each. They were further ordered to report their future place of residence to the police for two years.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

EVERYBODY thought the monsoon had really burst in the last week in May, and there were all the symptoms of the genuine article; but it cleared off again, and the first half of June was as hot and horrid as the first half of June in Sholapur generally is. Now, however, we are all right, for two really heavy falls of rain during the last three days and intermittent showers have convinced us that there is not going to be another relapse to the hot weather.
Plague has taken itself off (for the present, at any rate) and all the crops, and very decent ones they were too, having been gathered we have wiped the slate clean and are going to begin all over again, as the hermit said.
A family from the Fatherland visited us the other day. They were strangers to Sholapur, but we didn't take them in; they took us, or most of us. Since their departure we have heard that they are very badly wanted in Belgaum, where they forgot to pay the winners in a little lottery which formed part of what I may perhaps term their repertoire. Wherefore let him who readeth this be on his guard against ladies on bicycles with a Teuton patronymic and a bag of tricks tacked on behind.
The King's Birthday Parade was a stirring sight here on Friday morning, but the populace was surprisingly indifferent to the semi-military display by the local guardians of the peace and remained at home, the show being witnessed only by a score or so of European and indigenous big-bugs and by a few loafers. The fusillade did no harm beyond causing one of the many horses left standing by himself to depart from the scene somewhat hurriedly. He was, however, soon recaptured.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 29th June.
1. Copies of the Annual Report 1902-1903 have been received from the Press, and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.
2. The following Drills will take place on the days specified until further orders:—
H Company (Byculla School)—Mondays at 12 noon and Wednesdays at 3-30 p.m.
I Company (Cathedral High School)—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3-15 p.m.
K Company (John Connon School)—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3-25 p.m.
L Company (St Mary's College)—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
M Company (Indo-British Institution)—Mondays at 4-30 p.m. and Wednesdays at 5-30 a.m.
By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Saturday.—The depression in Chota Nagpur yesterday has suddenly recurved to the north, and this morning is lying over Bihar. It is unchanged in intensity. Rain has increased in Burma and north-east India, and has extended into the east of the United Provinces. Akyab has received 4 inches, Moulmein 3 1-2, Rangoon 3, Bassein 2, Cherrapoonjee 8, Darjeeling 6 1-2, Gauhati 5, Jalpaiguri 4, Calcutta, Dhubri and Bogra 3 1-2; Gorakhpur 3, Darbhanga 2 1-2, Shillong 2, Berhampore, Dinajpur, Purnea, and Cawnpore amounts slightly exceeding one inch. Duststorms and thunderstorms have given light showers in Upper India. Showers have fallen in the Central Provinces, light rain in the Konkan, and rain has increased in Malabar. Calicut has received 5 inches, Chanda 2, Cocbin, Mangalore and Jubbulpore 1 1-2 inches. The depression in Bihar will probably fill up within the next 24 hours. Light to moderate rain is likely to continue in Assam, Bengal, Burma and the West Coast, but conditions are not favourable for rain in the United and Central Provinces and the Deccan, though a few scattered showers may occur in those areas.

Sunday.—Depression in Behar, after giving moderate to heavy rain along the East Himalayas, has filled up. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Lower and Central Bengal and Orissa, and rain has decreased in Burma, the only heavy fall in that region being 3 inches at Akyab. The most important falls in North-East India are: Dhubri ten inches, Jalpaiguri 9, Cherrapoonjee 8, False Point 4½, Darjeeling and Purnea, 3½; Jessore 2½; Mymeneingh, Sangor Island, Tezpur and Gauhati, 1½ inches. Only few light showers have fallen in the Central Provinces and light rain in the West Coast, the only account exceeding one inch in those areas being 1½ inches at Sambalpore. Winds have changed to southerly directions on the West Coast and are moderately strong at Bombay and the conditions are slightly suspicious in the east of the Arabian Sea. A shallow depression has formed in Central Bengal and there should be moderate rain in the greater part of Bengal and Assam during the next 24 hours. It will probably remain almost stationary or advance into North Bengal. Conditions are still unfavourable for heavy or general rain in Burma and only scattered showers are probable in the Central Provinces. Weather is slightly unsettled in Upper India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Tantsie, Captain H. W. Kenrick, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from China, etc. experienced moderate west north-westerly winds and rain, throughout with very heavy westerly swell. The steamer Arroyo, Captain H. Plough, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta met with strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather since rounding Cape Comorin. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bezwada, Captain L. J. Archdeacon, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Colombo reports having encountered strong monsoon, in the Bay of Bengal, light winds and squally weather between Colombo and Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplanade, In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	21 62	22 12	22 10	25 70
Sunday, 28th June	00 03	00 10	00 03	00 15
Total	21 65	22 22	22 13	25 85
Total fall to June 28, 1902	8 07	11 44	9 92	9 77
Total fall to June 28, 1901	23 21	20 60	23 21	22 02

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 27th	0	40

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 27TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	29'23	N	8	100'8	85'2	33	...	0'00	— 0'11
Muscat	29'349	SE	4	93'0	87'0	68	...	0'02	— 0'23
Aden	29'021	SW	12	93'8	83'2	79	...	0'01	— 0'01
Lahore	29'455	SE	4	109'4	76'9	15	0'01	0'33	— 1'41
Sirsa	29'419	SSE	11	108'3	75'1	61	0'08	0'20	— 1'33
Delhi	29'451	E	11	95'7	80'3	67	...	0'12	— 2'67
Agra	29'463	SW	8	97'5	79'9	69	0'02	0'05	— 2'19
Cawnpore	29'430	Calm	4	98'8	74'1	83	1'20	2'07	— 1'27
Allahabad	29'429	WNW	6	98'6	79'1	83	0'03	0'21	— 4'33
Jhansi	29'466	WNW	4	97'2	78'1	69	...	1'01	— 2'03
Jacobabad	29'353	Calm	4	116'1	84'6	85	...	0'13	+ 0'08
Karachi	29'435	WSW	9	94'1	83'8	71	...	0'15	— 0'63
Jeypore	29'499	Calm	0	107'7	81'1	56	...	0'00	— 2'08
Ajmere	29'497	W	15	103'9	81'0	64	...	0'09	— 1'91
Deesa	29'517	SSW	19	101'1	81'1	64	...	0'02	— 1'64
Ahmedabad	29'544	SSW	6	100'3	82'6	61	...	0'11	— 5'81
Bhuj	29'494	SW	20	96'3	80'6	71	...	0'02	— 1'8.
Jamnagar	29'5 7	WSW	23	95'6	80'7	76	...	0'14	— 2'9
Dwarka	29 513	WSW	20	89'4	82'8	78	...	0'40	...
Rajkot	29'534	WSW	14	99'9	77'6	71	...	0'26	— 4'18
Bhavnagar	29'555	SW	11	97'1	7	61	...	1'6	— 3'76
Veraval	29'544	SW	13	87 1	8.'2	80	...	1'01	— 3'91
Neemuch	29'5'0	SW	16	103'5	80'2

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			Rs.
1 Prize	Cash		2,000
1 Do.	"		500
1 Do.	"		250
1 Do.	"		200
1 Do.	"		100
2 Prizes	"	Rs. 75 each	150
5 Do.	"	" 50 "	300
10 Do.	"	" 20 "	200
100 Do.	"	" 4 "	400
100 Do.	"	" 3 "	300
200 Do.	"	" 2 "	400
533 Prizes		Total	5,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1903.

INDIA'S HOPES AND EDUCATION.

"How can you expect a man to love education when he wants a piece of bread and finds that the particular education he would like to have does not give it?" The question was asked, some time ago, by a native of India, who has for many years rendered eminent services to the Government in the administration, and who was discussing Indian economic questions in a well-known magazine. What is the present state of education in India, what sort of education does she need and how it may be provided in a suitable form with due regard to the varying needs, and conditions of the people, the writer endeavoured to show. The present state of education among the masses—who as a rule are agriculturists or labourers in the fields—is summarily expressed as nil. Out of twenty-five and a half million persons no fewer than twenty-four millions are illiterate, ignorant of English, unable to write or read their own vernaculars. How is it to be expected that they can understand the application of science to agriculture, of the capabilities of different kinds of soils and the relative values of manures, the rotation of crops, of modern labour-saving implements, and the necessity for improving the breed of cattle? They are ignorant of all matters referring to sanitation and health, and for this the writer holds that the responsibility lies as much with the rulers as with the ruled. The one has not formed a correct appréciation of the true educational needs of the country, and the other fail to appreciate any education which has been offered them. If you would have a prosperous and an enlightened India it is the cultivator who must be educated. If primary education were made compulsory money would first be required to provide the teachers. At the present time ten per cent. of the population go to school and the cost to Government is a half-penny per head per annum. Higher education has been successful so far as it has gone. In that Government has much reason for self-congratulation though it has arrived at the conclusion that it is in want of improvement. Yet it has achieved little in the moral and social education of the people—the fault of the people themselves, no doubt, if Government can absolve itself of its failure to enforce primary education for both boys and girls. Child-marriages, early maternity, and the consequent absence of female education are the obstacles in the way, but Government will have to find the means of overcoming those obstacles if its educational responsibilities are ever to be fulfilled. Until primary education has become universal it is of little use offering technical, commercial, and political education. Yet that is what Government has done.

The Indian native writer looks to the Press for the political education of the people, and gives it as his conviction that for all harmonious Governments it is necessary that the rulers and ruled should thoroughly understand each other. The Government should know what the people require, and the ruled should know what Government is doing for them. Mr. P. S. Allen, who writes on "Indian University Education" in the "Empire Review" believes that even without enlarging the existing organisation something might be done to improve the teaching and impress the social and moral ideals of the West more effectually upon India. The college professor has far too large numbers to give individual attention to any. The District Officer, as he travels through the country, says Mr. Allen, is far too busy to spend any time in conversation or friendly intercourse with most of the people among whom he passes, and College students, however clever, are not likely to be brought to his notice, unless they chance to be of really good family. Thus, he thinks, it is not to be wondered at if the average Indian student misjudges men whose power and influence and severity he may often see, but of whose humaner side he can form little estimate. He concludes, therefore, much as the native writer does, that it is highly desirable that the men to whom it falls to be the interpreters of England's aims and intentions in India should have opportunity to associate with and win the confidence of their students instead of diffusing their efforts over an area so large as to render them ineffectual. The professors rather than the Press; and we are to a great extent inclined to agree with him, for it is only after passing through the hands of the former that the student is able to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the lessons that the Press may teach him. If England is to return the affections of the educated classes in India, says Mr. Allen, we must endeavour to give India the traditions of our public schools and the learning of our universities, to help them to understand our aims, and to co-operate with our schemes of Government. However long the British raj may last it will only be a Government by foreigners whose home is elsewhere and who are therefore the most difficult to understand. Mr. Allen adds: "As stability, wealth, and culture increase it is inevitable that men in India should frequently be asking whether they themselves in virtue of their abilities and training are not capable of doing the work of administration now done by others—a work of which the difficulty is obscured by its success."

Mr. Allen wishes us to recognise that England governs India, firstly, for India's interest, and that as soon as India has learnt to govern itself securely and justly England should retire without a thought of its own advantage, even if India should be ungrateful enough to let it go unthanked and unrewarded. The native view is expressed by the other writer we have quoted, who denies that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has mastered the whole field of India economics, is that there is no need of a knowledge of the science and art of Government to India, which is not a self-governing country, and where the people have very little voice in the administration of their own country. If the people cannot or do not govern their own country, they can, he feels, at least help an alien Government, in many ways to govern it and a knowledge of how to give that help can come through political education. Knowing his countrymen, their capabilities, and their failings the native writer does not permit himself to dream of the impossible. Mr. Allen is more imaginative. He believes in a greater future for India though he may not expect to live to see it, when the civilising and humanising forces now at work shall have welded the people into a united nation, and he sees out here a Government "labouring to create a power against which, when fully developed, the strength of the whole British Empire could hardly stand." Mr. Allen is gifted with longer sight than most of us who remain out here, or he would merely see a Government which gives a fractional part of an inch where a league is demanded. We suppose Mr. Peel would describe that policy as England's reluctance to allow the transference of India's Government into Indian hands to be unduly hastened. At the present rate of progress he would see the realisation of Mr. Peel's dream must needs arrange to survive the crack of doom. It is refreshing, in these days of unbelief, to find someone who so fully believes in the coming of the millennium. But we are glad to find he protests against undue haste and that until he discover clear evidence of stability in Indian social and political life, until the races have mitigated their mutual antipathies and the different creeds have learnt that men may worship the same God under various forms, until individuals can discern that they live not to themselves but to their community and Indian standards of honesty, so high in other relations, can be applied to Government, it is necessary for England to remain in India to maintain peace and justice and to protect the poor. And that, adds Mr. Allen, blowing over his house of cards, with a single puff, will be after many generations, perhaps, centuries.

ALCOHOL FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES.

THE discussion which has arisen recently at home in respect of the duty on alcohol for purposes of research and manufacture is interesting in view of the recent Abkari Act passed by the Bombay Government. The desirability and the justice of obtaining supplies of this spirit duty free for scientific and industrial purposes has long been pointed out, and at length the Excise has made a concession which will place users of the non-potable spirit upon a more satisfactory basis. However the restrictions which the Excise still place upon commerce in this article are too rigid; as "Engineering," among other journals, points out the authorities display a solicitude for the safety of the revenue out of all proportion to the risk. As was pointed out when the subject was broached in his Excellency's Council in Bombay scientific men are not usually of the class who would desire to cheat the customs authorities, and when the spirit is sold for industrial purposes there should be no difficulty in keeping it out of the hands of those who would be likely to use it as a cheap means to inebriety. If we judged the motive of his Excellency's Council aright, the desire was to keep the spirit out of way of those who have formed an appetite for it in preference to spirituous liquors which may be legitimately used for drinking purposes. In Great Britain, however, it would appear that the motive is merely to save a loss to the Customs, and this does not seem particularly defensible in view of the comparatively small sum which accrues to the revenue from the spirit which is used in industry and science. In Germany, which has always been to the fore where the interests of science were concerned, the necessary reforms were instituted long ago, and as a consequence the price of the regulation spirit is little more than half of what it is in Great Britain. Inspectors are always present to witness the process of denaturalisation, and apparently no trouble arises from the attempt of the unscrupulous dealers to annul the effects of the process in the manner suggested by the Hon. Mr. Monteath at the Bombay Council meeting. At the same time should any evasion of the law be committed the penalties are extremely severe. It is very clear that what is possible in Germany is possible in Great Britain and elsewhere, and in the interests of science and manufacture—and in the industries of the country the spirit plays no unimportant part—it is sincerely to be hoped that the sale of the liquid should be put upon a proper basis, and it is surely time that the authorities were brought to see that there are matters of more importance than the question of a few thousand pounds of revenue.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE four matches in the County Championship contest commenced on the 25th instant were all fought out to a finish, Somerset, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire defeating Gloucestershire, Surrey, Leicestershire, and Notts, respectively. The most interesting of these matches was the meeting between Notts and Yorkshire, the first-mentioned county up to last Saturday not having experienced a reverse. The crushing defeat inflicted upon the lace county by the Tykes is a clear indication that the latter have fully recovered their form of the last three years, and it is more than likely that they will now go through the remainder of the season without another defeat. Lancashire's defeat of Surrey will hardly come in the light of a surprise as the southern county have been showing very poor form this season. The defeats of Gloucestershire and Leicestershire at the hands of Somersetshire and Derbyshire, respectively, place those counties in a hopeless position, neither of them being able to point to a single win up to date and the record of each out of eight matches played being four defeats and four draws. Sussex and Middlesex are the only counties who have not experienced a reverse so far, but their satisfactory position in the championship table will no doubt be challenged sooner or later by some of the other counties.

THE PREMIER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THIS morning's telegram confirms the denial already given to the statement that the two most prominent officers of the State are at variance over the question of preferential tariffs. Mr. Chamberlain at the Constitutional Club asserted that they could afford to laugh at the insinuations of personal rivalry and he desires, on the eve of a great controversy, to declare that Mr. Balfour's leadership was essential to the union and success of their party. Apparently the Colonial Secretary is determined to keep in the forefront of the controversy the fact that Germany by its treatment of Canada forced the hand of Government, and that the action he proposes to take is merely one of self-defence. His object is to demolish the wall of hostile tariffs which threatens to bar the development of our greatest industries, and he takes his stand, firm in the conviction that commercial union through preferential tariffs is the only system by which the empire can be kept together. Mr. Balfour is evidently in line, for he declared we could not permit foreign intervention in our fiscal relations with the colonies which he regards as integral parts of the empire. The parting of the ways may have come, but after Mr. Balfour's declaration it is improbable the split will be so serious as at one time seemed to threaten the party.

SERVIA AND ITS ASSASSINS.

KARAGEORGEVITCH, who declared he would only ascend the Servian throne with the approval of Austria and Russia, does not seem destined to have a particularly happy reign. At the outset he declared immunity for the murders of the late King and Queen, but was warned that he would be required to prove himself innocent of all complicity in the plot. The representatives of the Great Powers were withdrawn as a protest against the neglect to take steps for the punishment of the murderers. Still Karageorgevitch, in a proclamation to the people, says he consigns the past to past, leaving history to judge the deeds of each. It seems to him, doubtless the readiest way out of the difficulty, especially when to that declaration he adds the Order in which he says his heart's first greeting is to his "dear heroic army, the hope of the Servian people." Russia may tell America to mind its own affairs and may hurl back its petitions, but Servia cannot defy its powerful neighbours, and the new King may find his crown anything, but easy fitting, if he should fail to bring the assassins to justice.

SIR ANDREW and Lady Fraser proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt.

MAJOR H. F. OLDFIELD, R.E., officiates as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in the Public Works Department, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., on leave.

A BURMAN who heard of the murders in the Servian Court exclaimed:—Why it's just like what used to be done in the Palace in the time of the Burmese King! I thought they did not do this sort of thing in Europe.

THE Honorary Secretaries to the Committee, which has in hand the arrangements to send a team of Indian cricketers to England next year, have received a letter from his Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar promising to contribute Rs. 500 to the fund that is being raised to defray the expenses of the tour.

THE State Ball at Viceregal Lodge in Simla on Friday night was as usual a brilliant function. The spectacle of about seven hundred dancers in full dress, including besides Lord and Lady Curzon, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, Lord Kitchener, the Members of Council, the Secretaries to Government, and the administrative heads of the Army, was a memorable one. The King's Birthday celebration in Simla coincided with what appears to have been the first appearance of the monsoon, and there was a steady and prolonged downpour of rain which was out of keeping with the idea of a festive celebration.

NEWS reached Calcutta on Thursday of the death at Marseilles of Mr. F. C. Pallachi, an old, well-known and respected Calcutta citizen and a prominent member of the Greek Community. For many years, and up to his departure from Calcutta, he represented Greece in India as Consul General, and his genial and courteous manner and benevolent disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. For some time past he was not in the best of health, and his medical advisers recommended a change to Europe; he landed at Marseilles a few weeks ago suffering from severe "hipatitis," which proved eventually fatal.

ORDERS have been passed by Government sanctioning a contribution of Rs. 900 from Provincial funds to the Civil Hospital, Vizagapatam, for the year 1903-1904, with a view to secure more clinical training to the students of the Medical School, Vizagapatam. Government direct that the charge should be included in the cost of educating Hospital Assistants in the Vizagapatam Medical School, and state that a report on the effect of the contribution on the attendance at the hospital and on the clinical work of the students of the Medical School should be submitted whenever an application for the renewal of the grant is made.

HIS curiosity being aroused by the inflating of a balloon at Ivry, France, Louis Blondell, aged twenty-three, approached close to examine it. A few moments later he fell to the ground asphyxiated by escaping hydrogen gas.

A COLLECTION of dwarf trees from Japan realised £150 at Stevens' auction. There were maples, pines, larches, oaks, and many Japanese trees, all perfect miniatures, the tallest about a foot high. Some are nearly 100 years old. A pious koraieni eighty years of age, went for £6 10s.

IN order to throw their pursuers off the scent, W. P. Randall and Miss Minnie Brown, an eloping couple from Louisa, Virginia, went to different towns. At Buffalo, Randall obtained a minister, and rang up his betrothed a hundred miles away on the telephone. Then with a witness at each end the couple were married.

A STATEMENT is made by the "Norfolk Weekly Press" that William Gardiner, who was twice tried in connection with the Peasenhall case, has found regular employment as a carpenter some 10 miles from London and his wife augments the income by keeping a general shop. Gardiner's identity is well-known to his workmates and he has not changed his name.

A YOUNG woman who declined to pay for a badly-fitting dress stood on a bench in the Bloomsbury County Court for judge and witnesses to inspect the garment. "I hope they will be quick," said her solicitor, "my client is hardly able to breathe in the dress. She is suffering acute torture." She smiled heroically, however, when the judge decided, it really was a bad fit.

IN A BULGARIAN VILLAGE.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

I HAVE heard tourists declare, says a writer in the "Express," that the Bulgarians in Macedonia are contented and happy. But you have to win the confidence of the Bulgar peasant and go into his miserable mountain hut and eat "yowourt" with him before he dares to unburden himself. On the surface there is not a cower in him, in his face not a care. But in his heart it is very different.

I went down to see the train arrive yesterday as usual, for there is always something interesting to see or learn at the station. Twenty Albanian chiefs came through, heavily guarded, and the daily batch of Bulgarian prisoners.

The Albanians who were taken in arms, were treated like royal prisoners; several soldiers were detached to wait on them; coffee was brought to them, and water in which to wash. Rugs were laid on the floor, and boys followed, as they changed trains, with quantities of luggage.

The Bulgarian suspects—several of them were school-teachers, some business men—were in chains; their guards had fixed bayonets. The only luggage was a lot of captured guns. The first were bound for Constantinople, where they will probably be decorated and given honourable posts in the Government, for they are Mohammedans; the others are bound for the old fort on the old citadel across the Vardar.

That is one contrast in this country of strong distinctions. Up the mountain-side, at the bottom of which the railway runs, overlooking this city of misery and fear, is the Bulgar village of Goadna-Vodna that was celebrating some Church festival in the happy way that makes you wish you were as free from care as they look.

It is but a two-hours' climb by the road to Goadna-Vodna; but, trying to shorten the way by going straight up the mountain, it took us four hours.

AMONG THE DEAD.

This town of Uskub is surrounded by cemeteries. Acres upon acres of curved top stones and capped ones—over the bones of women and men respectively—sweep off in every direction, and great stretches of old burying grounds reach into the town.

In the Christian cemetery Servian and Bulgarian priests were swinging incense and murmuring prayers. Burning tapers were stuck in new-made graves, and here cakes and pans of boiled wheat and all the best things the survivors could afford were placed, each dish decorated with tinsel paper of silver or gold.

Around the cemetery—this ghiaour cemetery—stood gipsy women in their bloomer trousers with naked babies on their hips. The husbands of these wild creatures are the worst of Bashi-bazouks; but this does not prevent them plying their alternative trade of begging at times when they are prohibited from plundering.

When the ceremonies for the dead were over, all the food was gathered. The priests lined up, and the gipsies beside them, and the peasants passed down the row, offering their pans to the black-garbed men to take what they would. Then they divided out what was left to the Mohammedans.

The Bulgarians are not too proud to accept anything that is offered them; but they are thrifty, and would rather turn an honest piastre than beg or steal. You never see a Bulgar among the hordes of purposely maimed beggars and impostors who beset you for backsheesh all over Turkey.

But I have passed the graveyards, and am on my way up the steep mountain to Goadna-Vodna.

A MOUNTAIN STREAM.

As we struck the mountain stream which flows thinly down over the only street of Goadna-Vodna, where you get your feet washed and probably slip and get soaked through, we heard the strains of a Bulgarian bagpipe. Soon, however, that was broken by the many barks of many sheep-dogs.

Their masters called them off, and welcomed us. We waded through the pig slough which always marks a Christian village. Where Turks are there no swine—not even those of the Christians, except in the large towns.

At first glance the Bulgarian dance—for such the bagpipe was playing—looks like a Scottish reel, but there are differences.

The piper stands in the middle and plays his ship-skin bagpipe, keeping up exactly the same monotone as the Highlander.

Immediately about him is a half-circle of women, tapering down evenly to the little tots of girls who can but run along at the tail end as the line goes round and round, cutting slow, fantastic steps about the piper.

Outside the line of women is one of men, the tallest first, tapering down like the others. The two leaders of the respective lines swing gay handkerchiefs weighted at the end with the free hand, and the man shouts "Y-hi-ho!" now and then as the step changes or as he becomes enthusiastic. Round and round the same way they go until you would think they would turn sick.

TU. BANS AND KILTS.

The Bulgarians wear fezzes down in the town because it shows loyalty—or, rather, subjection—but in their own villages their headgear is a white cloth bound about their heads turban fashion, the end trailed down one side of the face, and bound like a stock about their necks.

The men's every-day distinctive garb is a great sheepskin coat; but on holidays they wear a straight trouser of white cotton or wool, homespun, and a short skirt of the same material, the length of a Highlander's kilt.

The women display on holidays their dowries and their trousseaux, accordingly as they are single or married.

As soon as the girl is able to weave she begins working on her wedding garments, for it is a labour of at least ten years to twist all the lambswool into thread, to dye these threads, and then weave them into intricate fabrics with difficult designs all by hand.

The Bulgarian peasants live on the poorest food, and work in the roughest clothes. On a work day you pity their poverty—such rags do they wear; but on market days you see their finery; and on a fete day at home (for to market it is not always safe to wear them) you get a glimpse or a full view of their dowries.

The Bulgarians save every penny. Even after a girl is wed her dowry continues to increase by her handiwork at weaving; and no coin of it is ever spent, except in a matter of life or death by either herself or her husband.

From elaborate high headgears, not over the face, but down the sides of the head fall thin gauze veils studded all over with coins.

Like the jingle of many tambourines, they chink at each step the dancers make, beating a sweet, soft time to the relief of the monotony of the bagpipe.

This is the same dance all over the country but when you behold it in the mountains at Goadna-Vodna it is entrancing.

There are three terraces of stone just at this place in the mountain. Along the lowest runs the road, washed perpetually by the turbulent little crystal streams. The second is broader, about fifty feet across, and just a half-circle. This is where the dance takes place. About ten feet above is the ledge of the third great rock. Along it, on mats of straw, sit the men and women whose dancing days are past, overlooking their children.

The rocks and the rock-built houses and the bleak mountain-side, here and there a stubble tree, put a hard background to the gayest of colour scenes—another contrast in this country of contrasts.

The dogs barked again. Several hard-visaged Turkish soldiers with one pack mule came down from over the mountain-top. They were weary of marching, stopped for a drink of cold water and rested by the side of the stream on the low terrace.

We distributed small coins for the hospitality we had received, and extended the distribution to the Turks. The Turks looked as though they thought they should get more than their inferiors. Neither they nor the Bulgarians said "thank you," or even showed it in their faces.

Coming down the mountain the sun was setting behind the old fort and glistening on the Vardar as the river flowed through Uskub. The voices of the criers were wafted on the winds from the minarets of the mosques, calling the faithful to prayer.

Not a church-steeple was to be seen, for the Christians' spires may not stand higher than the Mohammedans' minarets in Turkey.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

THE REPORTED DISASTER.

FRENCH TELEGRAMS UNFOUNDED.

NO NEWS AT ADEN.

TRIBESMEN DISORGANISED.

THE MULLAH'S MAGAZINE.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

French telegrams from Jibutil reporting a disaster to the British in Somaliland are untrue.

General Manning telegraphs that he reached Bohotle on the 26th instant from Damot capturing a number of camels and sheep and driving off a small body of the enemy.

The Mullah with his fighting men crossed half way between Damot and Bohotle. This move was due to our hold on the Mudug district and the pressure of the Abyssinians advancing from the south. The Mullah's flight would have become a rout if a column of sufficient strength could have moved out from Bohotle.

Prisoners that have come in report that the tribesmen are disorganised.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Aden that nothing is known there of a British reverse in Somaliland and the Jibutil report is discredited.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The British warships Merlin, Hussar, and Porpoise and the Italian warship Volturno have sailed from Aden for Baraida to ascertain whether a magazine for the Mullah exists there.

Major-General Sir O. Egerton, who has been appointed to the command of the Forces in Somaliland, left on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Egypt to Aden en route to Somaliland. Major K. B. Swanston, D. A. A. M. G., Major Stanton, Captain Munn, and Lieutenants J. Egerton and Ransford, Co'. Yielding, Chief Supply and Transport officer, have also proceeded to Aden by the mail steamer to join the Force. It is expected that the Royal Indian Marine steamers Hardinge and Canning with the 27th Punjab Infantry to leave Bombay on the 3rd July. The Clive sails on the 2nd with Field Hospitals and the Sofala leaves on the 4th with Mounted Infantry.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

At a luncheon given at the Constitutional Club, to-day, Mr. Balfour, in presenting Mr. Chamberlain with an address on behalf of the Club, said that Mr. Chamberlain's term at the Colonial Office was unique in British history.

He adverted to the fiscal question, and said we could not permit foreign intervention in our fiscal relation with the Colonies which were integral parts of the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, said himself and Mr. Balfour could afford to laugh at the insinuations of personal rivalry, but on the eve of a great controversy he desired to declare that Mr. Balfour's leadership was essential to the Union and success of the Unionist Party. Closer union with the Colonies was best approached by Commercial Union through preferential tariffs, and he believed such was the only system whereby the Empire could be kept together.

We must, he said, employ a policy of retaliation, or more properly speaking a policy of negotiation, to demolish the wall of hostile tariffs which was threatening our greatest industries.

It was monstrous, he said, to suppose he desired to impose greater burdens on the poor.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING ORDERS.

SPEECH BY M. WALDECK ROUSSEAU.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

M. Combes, yesterday, in the French Chamber, secured a majority of only sixteen in favour of the rejection of the application for authorisation of emale teaching orders, which he made a question of confidence.

A speech by M. Waldeck Rousseau to-day, criticising the Government legislation on the score of expense and irregularity in enforcement, created a deep impression, and is regarded as weakening the Government's prestige.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

KAISER AND PRESIDENT.

THE "HAND ACROSS THE OCEAN."

At a banquet given at Kiel, yesterday evening, to the officers of the American Squadron, the Emperor William in toasting President Roosevelt and the United States rejoiced that his hopes that Prince Henry's visit to America would lead to a better understanding between the two countries had been fully realised.

The Germans, he said, all admired President Roosevelt and readily grasped the hand extended across the Ocean in hearty friendship.

RUSSIAN REBUFF TO AMERICA.

THE KISCHENEFF MASSACRE.

Russia has notified to America that she profoundly regrets President Roosevelt's intention to forward the American petition in favour of Russian Jews arising from the Kischeneff massacre, and states that she will return it if sent objecting to any interference in her internal affairs.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

THE NEW LINE TO CALCUTTA.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Italian Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Cabinet by 257 against 171 votes.

A Bill approving the agreement for a direct steamship service between Venice and Calcutta has been submitted to the Italian Chamber.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

SIR FRANCIS WINGATE PROMOTED.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Colonel Sir Francis Wingate has been gazetted a Major-General.

Sir Marcus Samuel, Lord Mayor of London, has been made a Baronet.

Surgeon-General Evatt, Major-General George Henry and Colonels Edward Hay, Seymour Monro, Thomas Evans, John Barker, Frederick Elmslie, Beauchamp and Doran have been appointed Companions of the Bath.

SERVIAN KING'S ARMY ORDER.

"THE DEAR HEROIC ARMY."

HIS "HEART'S FIRST GREETING."

King Peter Karageorgevich has issued an Army Order in which he says his heart's first greeting is to his dear heroic Army, the hope of the Servian people.

THE PREMIER'S BANQUET.

ROYAL GUESTS.

The Prince of Wales and the Khedive were present at the Premier's banquet on the occasion of the King's birthday.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEME.

A FURTHER SUGGESTION.

TAXATION OF FOODSTUFFS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Dealing with the question as to whether his scheme would increase the price of bread, Mr. Chamberlain suggested balancing any increase by reductions in the duties on tea, sugar, &c

THE GREEK MINISTRY.

DEFEAT AND RESIGNATION.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Greek Ministry being defeated on a question of confidence has resigned.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

M. Theotokis is forming a new Greek Cabinet.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

SOCIALISTIC GAINS.

The Social Democrats have secured 82 seats in the new Reichstag as compared with 58 in the old.

POLITICS IN HUNGARIA.

A NEW CABINET.

Count Khuen Hedervary has formed a new Hungarian Cabinet.

AN INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

COLONEL SPENS SELECTED.

Colonel Spens has been selected to command a second class district in India.

THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON.

LUNCH AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Khedive lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

COUNTY CRICKET.

NOTTS BADLY BEATEN.

SOMERSET AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Somersetshire has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and seventy-two runs.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey by 7 wickets.

Derbyshire has beaten Leicestershire by 35 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Notts by an innings and 63 runs.

RUSSIA AND KOREA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Reuter wires from Yokohama the reports received from Seoul State that a Korean Military Officer has reached Yalu who states that 150 Russian soldiers have crossed the river and are now stationed at two points.

THE SPLIT IN THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Friday's speeches by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are the sole political topic throughout the Kingdom.

Many of the Ministerial organs are in a condition of complete uncertainty, and hesitate to commit themselves, reflecting therein the feeling prevalent in Unionist Party. The cry from all hands is more facts and more light. Meanwhile the Opposition is using the "dear loaf" to the best advantage.

The leading Unionist papers question whether it is practicable to maintain the ostensible Union of the party with such a split existing.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 26th instant.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

During the past week the monsoon current has continued much weaker than usual on the West Coast, and by no means strong in the Bay of Bengal. It has thus failed to extend into the interior of the Peninsula or the North-West of India.

Signs are now appearing, however, that it is working its way into the land, the rainfall extending well over the Central Provinces.

The tardy appearance and weak beginning of the rains is not considered by the meteorological authorities to be unfavourable; as these conditions militate against the occurrence of any prolonged break in August, which is the critical period in the greater part of India.

THE UNIFORM OF VOLUNTEERS.

DRASTIC ALTERATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

A number of changes in the dress of officers of volunteers are notified as approved by the Government of India with a view to the reduction of expense in the provision of uniform:—(1) Gold and silver lace stripes on trowsers are abolished. (2) All buttons except on mess waistcoats are to be dull struck. (3) The ornamentation on the sleeves and collars of the tunic to denote rank are abolished, so that the only change to be made in the tunic's on promotion will be alteration of the badges. (4) The mess jacket will be as laid down for the regular forces, except that the artillery will wear a blue cloth collar with a badge with scarlet cloth ending as on the field cap. Engineers will have the collar and cuffs of blue cloth with a badge on collar as on the field cap, and the rifles, including the mounted rifles, will have a drab cloth or serge jacket, with the collar and cuffs of scarlet facing cloth. (5) The present pattern of waistcoats are abolished, a plain open white washing waistcoat without lappels and fastened by four small silver buttons of corps pattern to be substituted. The sabretache for the volunteers is abolished. The mess dress for the rank and file to be as laid down for the officers. Regarding the period of wear for obsolete articles, the silver lace stripes on overalls and trousers and also sabretaches are abolished forthwith, but the present pattern of tunics, mess jackets, and waistcoat may be continued in wear until worn out. The above changes do not apply to Madras Volunteer Guards who retain their present uniform.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

THE HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

BANGALORE, JUNE 27.

In the Bangalore Handicap Polo Tournament two matches were played. The Carabiniers "A" team met their 'C" team, conceding them 7 goals in the first tie. The former pulled up the handicap, and won by 8 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 7 goals and 1 subsidiary, playing four chukkers of five minutes each. The next tie was between the Sapper team and the team of the Essex Regiment, the former receiving a handicap of plus one goal and the latter plus six. Here again handicap succeeded, the Sapper team pulling up 5 goals and winning by two subsidiaries.

THE TILAK CASE.

KARPADE'S EVIDENCE.

POONA, JUNE 28.

Kharpade's cross-examination continued to-day. He gave his opinion upon the work and character of Nagpurker as Kharbhari. He explained the mental attitude of Tai Maharaj at Aurungabad regarding the adoption on the 20th June, and said that Bala Maharaj's name might, perhaps, have been suggested to her by Nagpurker, for in settling matters Aurangabad was not specifically mentioned between witness and Tai Maharaj as the place for adoption to take place. Before leaving Aurangabad witness left the matter of adoption deed to be drawn in the usual form to Tilak without specifying details of the provision for Tai Maharaj's maintenance. Being shown Tai Maharaj's letters from Aurangabad, witness said their contents raised doubts as to the handwriting being hers. Asked on the subject of Maharaj wada witness stated what portions were and what were not Tai Maharaj's private residence, and was justified legal notice being given to Pandit Maharaj and party to leave the wada. He also stated what was and what was not talked about the adoption between himself, Nagpurker, and Tai Maharaj on the night of the 15th July.

The cross-examination of this witness was not finished when the court rose.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB VS. HEAD-QUARTERS OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

The above match was played to-day on the Gymkhana ground. The match resulted in the defeat of the Poona Gymkhana by 52 runs. The following are the scores:—

HEAD-QUARTERS OFFICES.

Col Hazelton, c and b Wallinger	5
Mr Nurse, c and b Cameron	0
Mr Cook, b Wallinger	18
Mr Bandoo, c Cheque, b Hanley	22
Mr Fisher, c Wallinger, b Hanley	13
Mr Balnford, b Hanley	5
Mr Carey, b Hanley	25
Mr Bharucha, b Hanley	2
Mr Marshall, b Hanley	8
Mr Sweddon, b Chitty	31
Mr Fairhurst, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	133

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Cheque, b Bandoo	9
Mr Airy, b Carey	14
Mr H Hardy, c Fairhurst, b Carey	9
Capt Frith, bowr, b Hazelton	14
Mr Ponsonby, run out	0
Mr Hanley, b Bandoo	5
Mr Trueman, b Bandoo	0
Mr Wallinger, not out	23
Mr Cameron, b Bandoo	4
Mr Usher, c Sweddon, b Bandoo	4
Major Chitty, b Hazelton	0
Extras	3
Total	84

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

REPORTS OF HIS RESIGNATION DENIED.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 27

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables as follows under date of 26th June:—The reports of the coming resignation of Sir Antony Macdonnell are denied. Sir Antony is appointed to the Irish Privy Council in the Birthday Honours Gazette.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY IN POONA.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Candy, who is on the eve of retirement from the Bombay High Court, paid a visit this morning to the District Court. Mr. Candy, as is well-known, was District Judge of Poona for several years, and availing himself of his present stay in Poona paid a farewell visit to the Court in which he formerly dispensed justice. Mr. Candy, accompanied by Mr. A. Lucas, the District Judge, went round the different apartments, and had a last look at the Law Library. Afterwards he was met by Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra, the Pleader for the Crown. Mr. Candy also spoke with Mr. B. R. Vaidya and other pleaders.

Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra then read the following address:—

My Lord:—We, the members of this Bar, beg to express our sincere satisfaction at having had an opportunity of meeting your Lordship on the eve of your departure to England after a distinguished career as Judge for over thirty years in this country. The news of your recent appointment as Acting Chief Justice of Bombay was received by every one with great satisfaction, for that was an honour to which you were justly entitled. We, the members of this Bar, have special claims upon your attention and favour, for we were brought in close contact with your Lordship since the time you were Assistant Judge here, and more especially during the pretty long time you were District Judge and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan. As members of the Bar we may be permitted to say that we found in you all that a Judge ought to be. You won our cordial esteem and regard by all those qualities of head and heart which mark out a really good Judge. Your mastery of legal principles and soundness of your judgments won the admiration of the profession and confidence of the public. Your invariable courtesy towards the members of the Bar, seniors and juniors alike, was conspicuous, and we felt sure in our minds at the time of your elevation to the High Court that your Lordship would prove a conspicuous success, and we are happy to learn that these fond expectations have been amply realized. In your Lordship we always could see a keen desire to continue the traditions of close sympathy with the people of this country so happily inaugurated by your worthy father whose Marathi Dictionary continues to bear testimony to the vast amount of insight he had obtained into ways of native thought and feeling. Now that your Lordship is leaving these shores, we fervently hope and trust that the same traditions will be continued by your Lordship at home in the various questions that may crop up from time to time with regard to the welfare of the people of this country. We shall always entertain deep feelings of veneration both from you and your worthy father. In conclusion we pray that God may give you long life and happiness in your native land.

The Hon'ble Mr. Candy replied, and the proceedings terminated.

OPENING OF AN OIL-PAINTING AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 28.

A full size oil-painting of the late Khan Bahadur Nanabhoy Cowasjee, Police Superintendent, Surat, was unveiled in the Shahanshahi Fire Temple of Mr. Dadabhoy Modi in the absence through illness of the old venerable Sardar Davar Edaljee by his eldest son Mr. Kaikhosro. Appropriate speeches were made by Mr. Shavakshah Khasukh anjee, the energetic secretary of the committee.

An opportunity was taken to announce the succession of Mr. Maneckjee H. Wadia of Bombay to the managing trusteeship of the fire temple. A Jusson was performed, and the usual distribution of alms to the priests and the poor closed the proceedings.

POLO IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Whatever may be in store for us during the rest of the season, the record of last Saturday at all the clubs must remain as a brilliant success. Seldom even has Hurlingham, with all its traditions, been so crowded with the fashionable votaries of sport and gaiety as during that warm, sunny afternoon. From noon until late in the evening the grounds and pavilions were bright with multi-coloured costumes; the scene was always shifting as each event upon the lengthy programme attracted people from one place to another; and across the smooth green lawns with beds aflame with the flowers of June, a happy, laughing throng kept moving, listening to the band, hastening to see the polo, or waiting an opportunity to secure a teatable in the pleasant shade. In addition to the polo there was also a Pony Show, with a jumping competition to follow; and when sport was over for the day, Boche's famous Orchestra played after dinner for the delectation of the many who lingered on.

A large and fashionable company, including Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein visited Ranelagh to see the ladies' sports. As usual, this popular fixture was a great success, Mrs. Herbert Stroyan winning most of the events, including the pretty Spanish game of rings and streamers. A fine polo match was played between the Magpies and the Freebooters, the Magpies winning eventually by six goals to five; and a second match—Ranelagh vs. the Royal Artillery—ended in a draw, the soldier team (Captain Powell, Major Cameron, Captain Stanley, and Major Ferrar) who are going very strong this season, playing a dashing game right to the end.

Roehampton this year is the polo club par excellence, more games and better players being seen there in the week than at any of the other clubs. On Saturday there were four matches and a very sporting Gymkhana. The Rugby team, perhaps the first club team in the world, consisting of Mr. W. Jones, Mr. G. A. Miller, Captain E. D. Miller and Mr. C. D. Miller, played and defeated the Old Oxonians, composed of Mr. C. P. Nickalls, Mr. M. Nickalls, Mr. P. W. Nickalls, and Mr. E. Brassey, by three goals to two. The pity is that these two teams play so much at Roehampton, and are seen so little on other metropolitan grounds. But good players, of course, will always play together if they can—they have the better fun.

Last Wednesday was to have been a record day at Ranelagh, but the rain spoilt everything. A great military tournament had been arranged together with military mounted sports, and the King and Queen had graciously promised to be present. The whole of the gate money on this occasion was to have been given by the Ranelagh Club to the Aldershot Polo Club for their new polo ground, and the preparations for the Royal visit had been carried out on a lavish scale. But from early morning the rain fell in torrents, and so the fixture was postponed.

The Champion Cup Tournament began at Hurlingham last Monday. Eight teams have entered, including Rugby, who should have little difficulty in winning the Cup, which is at present held by the Freebooters, consisting of Mr. Harold Brassey, Mr. A. Rawlinson, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster who is still unable to play, and Mr. L. Waterbury.

It was stated at Hurlingham quite unexpectedly lately that after all the English polo team are not going to America this autumn. Some say that Mr. Buckmaster's accident has much to do with this sudden decision; but the reason perhaps may be equally found in the fact that two soldier players, Major Ansell and Major Vaughan, were to have been members of the team, and that difficulties may have arisen about the necessary leave. No official explanation has been made so far, but it is well known that the authorities at the War Office are not all in favour of the game.

SIMLA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

A few showers are all that Simla has yet seen of the rains. The air is thick with dust, the water supply is restricted, and mushaiebs who care for their gardens are in despair. One hears the cheerful prophecy that the monsoon will break here on the night of the State Ball. This would be very near the recognised date, but, at present, there seems little probability of anything so satisfactory happening. The weakness of the advance on the West Coast is beginning to cause anxiety for the crops, but the phenomenon of late rains has now been so often repeated that some of the weather wise are inclined to a hopeful view and to expect that once the monsoon establishes itself it will be well sustained and will continue far into September. Pending further developments local Governments are looking up their famine codes and cultivator and official are alike watching the sky.

There is not much of a social nature this week to record. The only gathering with any pretensions was at the Gymkhana last Saturday. It will be remembered chiefly as the occasion of a very nasty spill to one of the lady competitors, who, I am glad to say, proves to have escaped without serious injury. The management are sportingly arranging to continue the weekly meetings at Anandale until actually stopped by the monsoon.

On Tuesday the supporters of the missionary cause mustered in force at the Town Hall. Sir Edmond Elles occupied the chair, and interesting speeches were made by Sir Andrew Fraser, Bishop Lefroy, and Mr. Haythornthwaite. The progress in Indian missionary enterprise they were able to report was a revelation to many of their hearers. The secret spreading of the tenets of Christianity amongst educated Indians is a new feature of the movement which deserves to be watched with attention.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club has been busy during the week with that popular drama, "The Marriage of Kitty," which will take rank as one of the successes of the season. Mrs. Wheler takes the part of the heroine, "stamp of a girl" who undertakes to become the lawful though only nominal wife of a baronet who is compelled under his uncle's will to find a mate other than the smart Peruvian widow upon whom he has set his affections. Mrs. Wheler can always be depended upon to do justice to the character she undertakes to fill. Her presentment of the difficult part of a girl from the country, who has to be at one moment plain and insignificant, in order that the widow may not object to her filling the role of wife to enable the property to be inherited, and at another attractive and cultivated that the baronet may be sufficiently impressed, is as good as anything the Simla stage has seen for some time. The society are also to be congratulated upon the admirable success of their selection for the part of the witching but impossible widow, Miss Bevan playing this character with poise and directness that is entirely convincing. The feeble minded baronet is efficiently rendered by Colonel Holland, and Major Marker looks the part of the cultivated but unscrupulous solicitor. Miss Beresford-Lovett makes the prettiest of pretty maids, and Captain Strange is distinctly humourous as the solicitor's clerk. The following is the cast:—

Sir Reginald Belsize, Bart.	Lt.-Col P. Holland
John Travers (Solicitor)	Major R. J. Marker.
Norbury (A man-servant)	Mr. H. H. Fyers.
Hampton (Travers's Clerk)	Capt. A. J. Strange.
Miss Katherine Silverton (Kitty)	Mrs. Wheler.
Madame de Semlano	Miss Neeta Bevan.
Rosalie (A French Maid)	Miss Beresford Lovett.

For the stage management the Amateurs are indebted to Mr. H. F. St. G. Caulfield. The orchestral music is furnished by the band of the East Lancashires. Rehearsals have now commenced for "An American Citizen" which will be staged early next month. A musical melange is being advertised as a matinee for 29th June, to include "les amours de Pierrot" and "That Dreadful Doctor."

Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser leave Simla to-day on a three months' visit to England prior to proceeding to Bengal. They are due in Calcutta in October.

BOMBAY FOOTPATHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Munchershaw Hormasjee Mistri and five others were charged with walking on the carriage way on the Hornby Road. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused. It appeared that the accused were arrested on Friday evening, when they were walking along the carriage way in spite of being warned by the police. Mr. Sealy said that his client intended to cross the road, but in doing so, he went a little more obliquely than he ought to have done.

His Worship remarked that the footpaths in the Hornby Road were not in a fit condition for the pedestrians to walk on. They were in a disgraceful condition, and it was a pity that the Municipality should allow the footpaths to remain in such a condition. The public could not be expected to use the footpaths in that condition. Proceeding his Worship remarked that he passed by the road the same morning, and it struck him that one could not be reasonably expected to walk on it. He regretted that the Municipality did not take proper care of the side walks. Mr. Velinker, pleader, pointed out that the side walks in Bhendi Bazar were notoriously unfit to walk upon. They were in fact oily and one walking on them would at every moment run the risk of being spitted upon.

All the accused were warned and discharged.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'. Mr. Justice Tyabjee presided at the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on Saturday morning.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON A JURY.

The name of Ahmed Dawjee was called out to serve on the common jury. He appeared and presented an affidavit stating that he did not understand English at all, and that he should be exempted from service. The Clerk of the Crown remarked that he should have stated so in the slip sent to him. The juror said he had done so. The Judge exempted the juror from service.

A DEFAULTING JUROR.

Mr. C. F. Chapman's name was called out as a common juror, and as he did not answer to his name, he was fined Rs. 30.

AN OLD MAN IN TROUBLE.

Sambhuprakash Bishambarprakash, aged sixty, was charged with assaulting Sundar, a girl, at Camateepoora on the 23rd April last. Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was not defended. Sundar said she was taken to the place by a girl named Chawu, aged nine, and both were assaulted by the accused. When Sundar's mother returned home in the evening, a complaint was made to the police, who arrested and charged the accused. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A MARWARI CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Jankidas Sitaram was tried on a charge of cheating Usman Nurmahomed of fourteen and a half maunds of sugarcandy, valued at about Rs. 44, one 10th April. Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared to prosecute. Counsel said, accused went to the complainant's place of business purchased two bags of sugarcandy, and asked him to send his man for the money to his place at Vithalwady. On this representation, he induced the complainant to deliver the property, but when the complainant sent his clerk to the address given by the accused at Vithalwady neither the accused nor the name of the firm accused had given was found.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge, said he had no witness to call. He was beaten by the police and forced to write his signature to the document. In Bombay he never ever once purchased goods on credit.

His Lordship in charging the jury, said the main point on the case was whether the prisoner made the misrepresentation he was alleged to have done.

The jury, after retiring for consultation, found the accused guilty by seven to two. Accused admitted a previous convic tion of a similar offence, for which he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

His Lordship remarked the punishment inflicted on the accused has had no effect on him, wherefore an enhanced sentence on him was necessary. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned till this (Monday) morning.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MAY TRADE RETURNS.

A DECLINE IN IMPORTS.

THE COTTON CROP IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The noteworthy feature of the Board of Trade statement of our import and export trade during May is a decline of nearly £1,500,000 in the declared value of the imports and an increase of very nearly the same amount in the declared value of the exports as against the corresponding month last year. We must, of course, remember that the Whitsuntide holidays occurred in May last year and in June this year, a circumstance which may to some extent account for the increase in the exports shown for May this year, but which in no way explains the decrease in the imports. It must be remembered, too, that the imports in May last year showed an increase of nearly a million sterling as compared with May, 1901, and that there was at the same time a decrease of upwards of three quarters of a million sterling in the declared value of the exports. Evidently this year there has been some special influence other than the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of holidays effecting the imports side of the account. Turning to the details, we find that the decrease in the imports occurred almost exclusively under the heads of foodstuffs and raw materials, the falling off in the former group being £634,346 and in the latter £360,666. The decrease in the imports of manufactured (wholly or mainly) goods was only £63,650, and in the miscellaneous, including parcel post, goods £13,937. There was an increase of £636,806 in the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise as against last year, so that our actual takings for home consumption showed a total decline of upwards of £2,100,000 for May. Our imports of grain and flour showed a decline of £979,625 for the month, owing mainly to a very marked decline in our takings of wheat from the United States and Canada—in view, probably, as we pointed out some time ago, of the prospective abolition of the duty,—which was partly compensated for by greatly increased receipts from Argentina and a more moderate increase from British India. Our imports of meat also fell off to the extent of nearly half a million sterling in value, again mainly owing to diminished imports—especially of bacon and hams—from the United States.

A considerable decrease is shown also in the imports of tobacco. These declines in the food group, however, were largely compensated for by considerable increases in the imports of cocoa and, especially, sugar (the last-named coming mainly from Germany). The imports of sugar from the West Indies fell off, meanwhile considerably, as well as the imports of spirits. Non-dutiable provisions, noticeably cheese and eggs—the last-named from Russia and Denmark,—showed an increase. As regards raw materials, a decrease in the declared value of the textile materials generally is shown. The quantity of raw cotton imported shows a decrease from every source except India, from which country a quite large increase is recorded for the month. There has, of course, been a decrease in the imports of wool from Australasia and a remarkable decrease from South America generally, but British South Africa has to some extent filled the gap. As regards manufactures, there have been increases in the imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, with a much greater decrease in the case of other metals and foreign machinery. The imports of cotton manufactures and apparel show increases. The figures on the exports side of the account show that the increase in the total represent mainly articles chiefly or wholly manufactured abroad. The largest increase is recorded for the iron and steel industry, though there is a decrease in the value of the exports of machinery. Cotton yarns show an increase in value, with a small decrease in weight, and cotton piecegoods a small increase in value, with a decrease in yardage. A more important increase is shown in the value of the products of the wool spinning and weaving industries exported, but the figures generally do not invite special comment. The chief increase in the exports of raw materials of British production represents coal. On the whole, it may be said that the increased value of our export trade during May is distributed over so many commodities as to leave little to be said in any case beyond the mere statement that the variation from last year is, at least, in the right direction in almost every case, the conspicuous increases being in the products of the coal, iron and steel, cotton, and woollen industries. The returns respecting the precious metals are encouraging, as may have been already inferred from the recent reduction of the Bank of England discount rate. There has been a noteworthy increase in the imports of gold, especially from South Africa, India, and Australia. Belgium also has been sending a considerably larger amount our way than in recent years. The exports of the yellow metal also testify to considerable increases in the shipments to Germany, Mexico, and Central and South America; but the aggregate falls much short of the imports. The feature in the silver market is an increased export of the white metal, especially to France, the West Coast of Africa, and China.

Mr. H. Demeeb, of Alexandria, has published in the "Egyptian Gazette," of the same important Egyptian port, another interesting letter on the Egyptian cotton crop prospects. Referring to a previous letter, quoted in our columns at the time, he says that he endeavoured to show that, owing to the completion of the Assouan, Assiout, and Zifteh dams, coupled with a large increase in acreage, a crop of 7,500,000 or even one of 8,000,000 cantars seemed quite possible. Owing to various current reports, fabricated for obvious purposes, a further and closer survey of the leading points bearing upon the question will be both interesting and instructive. The only guiding factor at this period by which a reasonable and justifiable forecast could be formed is the visible summer water supply. The great benefit of a good summer supply was practically illustrated by the amazing increase in production since the completion of the subsidiary works at the Delta Barrage in 1889, by which a large volume of summer water was rendered possible. In fact, the immediate result was that the cotton crop, for many years stationary at under 3,000,000 cantars, attained the record of 6,722,000 within eight years in 1897. Again, for a precisely contrary reason—viz., owing to the lesser supply of water that followed,—the growth in production was checked and often considerably reduced. Whether the loss ultimately came through fogs, cold, or otherwise, its severity was unquestionably in relation with the more or less bad condition of the plant, in consequence of insufficient nutrition. Anyhow the following comparison of the cotton crops since the record year, with the corresponding summer water supply, will assist materially all interested in forming a correct opinion on the subject:—

Years.	Cotton crops.	Summer water supply.
1897	Crs. 6,722,000	About the best for years.
1898	Crs. 5,881,000	Poor
1899	Crs. 6,442,000	Extremely good.
1900	Crs. 5,475,000	Very bad.
1901	Crs. 6,387,000	Poor.
1902	Crs. 5,900,000	Bad.

Should the increase in acreage since 1897 be taken into account, it will be seen how far a poor water supply has contributed towards checking and reducing the growing production. The assessed area of cultivated lands is officially given as follows:—4,757,474 feddans for 1882, against 4,961,426 and 5,540,900 feddans for 1892 and 1901 respectively. This shows an increase of over 60,000 acres a year for the last decade. The meaning of these figures and results is significant, but it acquires much more importance when the following short extracts, selected out of the official reports for 1901, are fairly considered. Sir William Garstin in his report for 1901 says:—"In spite of the low summer supply the cotton crop for 1901 was an exceptionally large one," and comparing "the available mean discharge of water between the 5th of May and the 10th of July", with that of the previous year, he gives 34,919,913 cubic metres per day for 1901, against 26,117,935 for 1900; while the watering intervals were extended "to a watering every 21 days in 1901, against 28 days in 1900." Moreover, in 1901 "the cultivation of rice, although on a limited scale, was permitted". Here

...st there extracts is the ex-
the most strik...op out of the low summer water
supply was only about 8,800,000 cubic metres a day
larger than that of 1900—the lowest on record—
during the 65 days ending on the 10th of July. In
1901, thanks to this difference of less than 9,000,000
cubic metres a day, the intervals between watering
were less severe by a week; and although the cultiva-
tion of rice was permitted on a limited scale, 9,12,000
cantars of cotton more than the previous year (1900)
were obtained. What might have been the result
to the cotton crop in 1901 if the cultivation of rice
had been that year discountenanced?

Replying to his own question, as stated above, Mr. Demach "unhesitatingly asserts" that the dis-countenancing of rice would have increased the pro-duction of cotton by at least another million cantars, if by that restriction the watering intervals for cotton—from the 1st of June to the 12th of July—could have been reduced to 14 days instead of 21; or, in other words, if, by the consequent economy of water, three waterings, instead of two, could have been allowed to the cotton plant during that period of 42 days. The waste of water that the cultivation of rice entails is enormous. As to the question of the present prospects for the coming crop, Mr. Demech repeats that there are no reasons why it should be assumed that the great increase in production conse-quent on the completion of the Delta barrage works, 1889 should not occur again now on the completion of still more important irrigation works, viz. the Assouan, Assiout, and Zifa dams. Thanks to those works, by which a given volume of water can be made to do much more duty than a similar quan-tity could in 1901, a further and a considerably larger summer supply than that of 1901 has been secured. Then, besides the larger supply of water, the additional production out of increased acreage sown with cotton should not be left out of account. There must be at least 250,000 feddans sown this year with cotton more than in 1901. Up to the present, in spite of adverse reports, the young plant has been doing well, and irrigation has been everywhere un-usually abundant for the period. It has been asserted with persistence for some time back that a sudden and unexpected diminution in the water supply com-pels the Irrigation Service to alter their former pro-gramme of watering rotations. There had been no allusion whatever to the matter in the issues of the "Journal Officiel." It is to be feared that the alarm rests solely on the fabrications of interested specula-tors. The Nile gauges at Khartoum are better this year than those of 1900, and these at Ruseires better than those of 1902. There are besides several million cubic metres of water still held by the Assouan Dam by which a better summer supply than that for 1901 is secured. Indeed, as far as the summer water supply was concerned, the situation was generally consid-red safe enough, and the fact that in official circles the application of "severe rotations" was considered necessary caused at the time considerable surprise. It is only to be hoped that the official leniency to-wards rice cultivators may lessen, more especially should the production of cotton be seriously exposed to great reduction and loss, as hitherto, through severe irrigation rotations. "At any rate," Mr. Demech says in conclusion, "to come back to the question of the present prospects for the coming crop save adverse future conditions, which may or may not happen, the estimate of 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 cantars appears to my mind perfectly justified."

The latest Canadian Stock Exchange reports throw light on recent movements in the prices of various investments and commodities. Thus, a Toronto report dated the end of May is as follows: —It was reported that a London operator had been caught short in cotton, and that he was long in Canadian Pacific Railway and copper, and had to sacrifice these stocks to protect his cotton deal. This helped along the decline, and considering the fact that Canadian Pacific Railway received very little support but was left to take care of itself pretty much, it is remarkable that it rallied as it did. It is said that there is a shortage of stock in New York. The transfer-books of the Company, a Montreal report says, showed very heavy purchases of the stock for the Continent during the past two months. The weakness in copper was unexplained as was the lower prices for Rock Island and other issues. It is said now that the Standard Oil crowd are pounding the market to get stock at lower prices. Sloss and Amalgamated Copper felt the effects of some manipulation. The market received enough sup-port to prevent demoralisation. London sold stocks to-day. The report that the Union Pacific strike had been settled and a strike on the Southern Pacific had been averted cut no figure. The strike news from the West was less favourable. Gold to the extent of dols.650,000 was engaged for Canada and it was reported that gold would be taken for export abroad next week. There was short covering at the close, and that rallied prices a trifle. The market is unsettled, and the immediate outlook uncertain. A re-port received late this afternoon said that the failure of the London firm referred to had been averted. As the market showed good rally power and closed steady, and as the bank statement to be issued to-morrow in view of the Saturday holiday may be more favourable than expected, and the small-sized bears may not care to remain uncovered over the triple holiday, rally to-morrow would seem to be among the possibilities.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM JUTE.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop in Assam, for 1903, is as under:—

This is the second year for which forecasts of the jute crop in Assam have been prepared. The fore-casts to 1902 dealt with the jute crop in two districts only, viz., Goalpara and Sylhet, in which the crop is grown on a fairly extensive scale as a commercial staple. Two less important districts, Kamrup and the Garo Hills, are included for the first time in the present forecast. The cultivation of jute for export appears to be extending fast in the Kamrup district, although the area cropped with it is still inconsider-able. The plant is grown in small patches in other plains districts, but very little of the produce finds its way into the market.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in framing estimates of the normal area under jute in Sylhet and Goalpara. The present estimate for Goalpara seems far from reliable. The area sown last year (1902) was estimated at 25,000 acres, as compared with an estimated normal area of 48,000 acres, and the area sown in the current year, which is reported to be slightly in excess of the estimated area of the previous year, is still considerably below the normal. Judging, however, from the statistics of export of jute from the Brahmaputra Valley for several years past, it does not seem likely that the acreages of 1902 and 1903 have really been so short of the normal as the foregoing figures indicate.

The current season has not been altogether favour-able to the jute crop. Want of rain in April and May told seriously on the prospects of the crop in many parts of the jute growing area. Abundant rain has been received since, and has materially improved the prospects of the crop. The total area sown with jute in the four districts in the current year is estimated at 37,600 acres, against 34,400 acres in the preceding year. The increase is due to a partial recovery from the great decrease in the area sown last year which resulted from unfavourable weather at the time of sowing.

The character of the present crop is also more hopeful, as compared with that of the last year, though, in consequence of the long drought in April and May, the outturn is expected to be somewhat below the average. Assuming the normal outturn of the fibre at 15 maunds (or 3 bales) per acre (as in the Bengal forecast), the aggregate yield of the present year's crop in the four districts con-cerned may be estimated as 450,000 maunds or 90,000 bales.

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THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN'S EVIDENCE.

OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The inquiry was resumed by the Coroner on Satur-day afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superin-tendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gost-ling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, were also present.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN.

Sir Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive En-gineer, Bombay Municipality, recalled and further examined by Mr. Nicholson said: This is a copy of the draft bye-laws submitted to the Corporation for approval and sanction. (The copy was put in.) I have said that the beams of the first, second, and third floors are not of good quality. It was no-body's duty on the part of the Municipality to see that these beams were sound unless their unsound-ness came under notice in course of the Inspector's or Superintendent's inspection.

But was it the duty of the Municipality to in-spect to see if the beams were sound?—No. I refer especially to bye-law 29, which provides that the builder shall be responsible to see that the mate-rials are good, etc., and that the breech shall be brought to the notice of the Commissioner. It is not the duty of the Inspector to examine the un-soundness any more than it is the duty of the police to visit houses to see if crimes are committed in them. In some instances places are under the supervision of the police such as theatres, etc. but it would be impossible and not within the financial ability of the Corporation to inspect in that way. It would require much higher wages and larger staff, and would, besides, in my opinion bring about laxity and carelessness on the part of the owners. Even if we have a large staff, it would be impossible to prevent bad materials from being used unless one Inspector is appointed on each large building in course of construction. I do not think in the case of a beam of 13 inches by 6 in thickness with a span of twenty feet as in the present instance an Inspector would be justified in interfering. If he thought it was dangerous then he should report it, but he should not report it if he only has a doubt. As the scantlings are not given in the bye-laws it would not be within the province of an Inspector to report if it was weak; but if it seemed obviously dangerous, for instance, if the beam was only of the size of an ordinary joist, or it was sagging or the materials about it were cracking, then it would be his duty to report. I think the ramming of the floor on the terrace roof might have had a dangerous effect on the beam, in combination with the rapid running up of the wall, the mortar joints being green and the recent fall of rain.

What do you mean by rapid running up of the wall?—A certain interval of time must be allowed before one course is placed over another. I think a month would be a proper time for the mortar to set in the Forebunder stone wall, but not a fortnight. I think mortar would set in a week, and when once set it would not be loosened by rain. I refer from the beam of the fourth floor, which is still standing, the probability of the collapse having started on the fourth floor. On examining the place, I noticed that the Forebunder stones, which bore the joists had a narrow bearing, being higher than it was broad and the leverage would drag it away. The beam may have dragged and pulled the joists down, and the joists may have dragged at the stones and the stones have fallen down.

By Mr. Crawford: I do not absolutely adhere to either theory I have put forward. I put them as possible alternatives, namely, the inherent weak-ness of the beams or the giving away from some cause of the Forebunder stone wall.

By Mr. Nicholson: It is the duty of the Inspec-tor to bring to the notice of his Superintendent any deviation from the submitted plans, as far as the bye-laws are concerned. If the deviations are not important he would not report. But the deviations regarding the bye-laws, such as the thickness of the walls and posts, he would have to report. If the rooms are built larger than the sanctioned plans, that was a deviation which would be reported. The Municipality have no power to stop any work. If an owner deviates, he is served with a notice under my signature and then prosecuted under bye-law 42 before a Presidency Magistrate.

Have the Municipality no remedy to oblige the owner to keep to the sanctioned plans?—Yes, if the deviation involves a breach of the bye-law. If it does not contravene the bye-law, the Municipality have no means of insisting on the owner to adhere to the plans. All the powers are in Section 393 of the Act. I think the building of the 4th storey on he beam might have caused the sagging of the beam. There was not to be a storey on the south portion of block D, and this deviation was reported by the Inspector.

By Mr. Crawford: Having regard to their multifarious duties, it is impossible for the Inspector to visit new buildings oftener than once a fortnight. Such an inspection as they can give is not a sufficient safeguard against fraud and scamping of work or use of bad materials. When architects of this city undertake to build for their clients they always insist on having always on the work a reliable man who is under their orders and control. I do not think any sensible architect would undertake the supervision of a building. That is the sort, of super-vision which must be provided by the person who is taking upon himself the responsibility. If the law attached such a responsibility to the Municipality it would be necessary for them to have their own men upon the work from beginning to end. There would be constant struggle between the Municipality and the owner if the Municipality were required to inspect all materials and workmanship. It would, in my opinion, be absolutely impossible for the Municipality to undertake such inspection. In connection with my duty, I have had occasion to inquire into what is done in England. I have studied the London Building Act and the model bye-laws.

Is it the case in the Metropolitan Building Act or model bye-laws or any where, so far as you have heard, that any responsibility is thrown on the local authorities in regard to the materials or the way they are put together?—As far as I know no such responsibility attaches to any local authorities. All the Municipal Inspectors are not qualified engineers. As to the deleted bye-law about scantlings the Municipality have been advised that it is at least doubtful whether such bye-law would be legal having regard to section 461. I have recommended that that section should be amended by adding a word "floors" after foundations in section 461. I do not opine myself to the deleted bye law, but I think there should be something to give the Municipality control over beams and joists and roof timber.

By the Coroner: If the owner is not a profes-sional architect or a builder, he either engages an Inspector or overseer or a competent mistry. An Inspector or overseer is a general supervisor of the work, whereas a mistry is the foreman of a trade. Some mistries are jack of all trades. There is a distinct class of supervisors and inspectors of building works. Such men are kept exclusively to one job, if it is a large work and are paid by the month. If the owner of a house to be constructed is a builder or architect himself, he would, I think, employ probably one general mistry and a mistry for each trade. If the owner were supervising it himself, the head mistry would be left with the responsibility for the work. At the same time the owner, even if a professional man, might leave everything to the head mistry. I know Judah Shalom. He was a contractor's mis-try when I was Executive Engineer at the Presi-dency, fifteen years ago. He was in charge of re-pairs. I did not know him to have charge of large building works. I have known Sittaram since he was a stone cutter. He is an experienced man at buildings. He has had large building contracts, but I do not know any case in which he has worked independently of supervision supplied by persons for whom he contracted. All the mistries and super-visors I have referred to are practical men, though they have not passed any examination.

By the jury: If in the course of inspection any materials were found by the Inspector to be unsound and not of good quality he should report to his Superintendent under bye-law 29. No report of un-sound materials has come to me from the Superin-tendent with regard to this building.

Do you think such inspection as you have describ-ed would afford any security to the public?—I think the inspection under the present bye-laws does not give such security. The Act and the bye-laws are not made for this object. Only glar-ing deficiences would attract the attention of any Inspectors, such as an intelligent man would notice. A competent Inspector would notice the danger of ramming a terrace roof on the top of a wall in which the mortar had not set in. The Inspector in this case was competent, but perhaps he did not notice it. It is not possible for an Inspector to in-spect every defect. If he were to do that it would take him four or five hours to inspect the material used in the block. I have got 111 Inspectors, Assist-ant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors under me of whom 38 are Parsees and the rest are of other nationalities. The general tenure of section 29 is to throw the responsibility as regarded scantlings on the owners.

Then why does the Municipality interfere in the matter at all?—To see that the dimensions laid down in the bye-laws regarding the thickness of walls, dimensions of posts, height of plinths, thick-ness of foundations and footings, areas of ventil-lation and heights of rooms, attended to.

By Mr. Crawford: The present system does not afford any security to the public, except what secur-ity is contained in the Act and bye-laws. When I said I would not have passed the beam I meant if the building was constructed under my supervision. If I were an Inspector I probably would not have looked at it.

THE TRUST'S ENGINEER.

Mr. Ebrahim Shaik Dawood Ahmedi, Executive Engineer, First Grade, at present transferred to Bijapore, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was Acting Engineer of the Bombay Improvement Trust. He took over charge of that appointment on the 28th December last from Mr. Bryant and acted for him until 18th June. Witness had been to the Sittaram Building about the end of January and beginning of February. He had gone there generally to make himself acquainted with the work of the Trust, and to get a general idea. The south block was then up to the top of the second floor. He did not inspect it again. He did not think the construction of block D was very good. Mr. Salmon, who inspected the building, reported to the witness on the 3rd March various deviations. Witness then gave evidence with reference to notices that had been sent to Mr. Sittaram with regard to the various deviations he had made from the sanctioned plans.

Mr. Nicholson: Why did you not proceed against Mr. Sittaram under clause 11 of the Agreement?—It was not possible to do so, because the deviations were not of a character which could be corrected without altering the construction of the whole building. The higher the building was built the more difficult it would be to alter the deviations. The deviations having been made we have nothing to do with the building.

Were you prepared to wait until the building was completed?—I had it in my mind that before we approve of any revised plans, the building should be thoroughly overhauled and pulled down as far as necessary. The occupation of the building was un-authorised. The clause 11 in the agreement is not sufficient to enable us to stop the work at once. I had placed the matter before our solicitors and waited for their advice. In the specification of the lease the sufficiency of scantling of girders was subject to the approval of the Trust. I think if the original dimensions of the room had been adhered to the beam might have been sufficient if sound. During these months Mr. Sittaram often came to my office, and I spoke to him about the deviations in block D. I told him to stop the work and let us settle the revised plans. He said it was a great sculam that he should be asked to stop the work and not to be allowed to make deviations. He constantly complained that we were unnecessarily harrassing him. I think I understood from him that there was no architect on the building. I took it that Mr. Sittaram was building himself. I think the Trust acquired some buildings belonging to Mr. Sittaram at Nagpada.

By Mr. Cardale: My department has nothing to do with the letting of the liquor shop. There is a separate department for that.

The inquiry was adjourned till to-morrow morning.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is rather amusing to observe that in striving thwart the object of the Gujrat Memorial-ists both the "Cosmopolitan" and "True Blue" have ignored the fact that the prerogative to select a representative from amongst a community rests entirely with his Excellency the Governor in Council who has every material at his disposal to ascertain who is a fit person, and any attempt to advise the Government in this direction is looked upon as height of impudence. In approaching the Government the Gujerat Mahomedans have not transgressed the bounds of privilege accorded to citizens under the benign rule of the British Govern-ment, but have pointed out that the experience of the past nomination has left something to be desired, I quite agree with the view taken by "Fair Play," and would like to lay great stress on the fact he has mentioned that the action of the Gujerat Maho-medans is not only just and proper but it ought to be in the fitness of things and in consonance with the needs and requirements of the community which the Government will probably not omit to take into consideration. The question of Shias and Sunnis, I consider, is being over contested since we are aware that sectarial difference in a representative will be immaterial if the person nominated does no more than his predecessors. Except a few able persons like Mr. Edroos and Mr. Rogbay who have left an instructive record of their career, can any one show that something tangible has been done in the interest of the community by any of the represe-ntatives? There are lots of things which require representation, but who are to represent them? The Hon'ble Mr. Visram and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyebjee, I know, are men of wealth and position, and are from respectable families, and they were once representatives on the Council too, but does this mean that they were returned by the com-munity in general as their leaders, and have they done there anything in its interests? "No" is a plain answer. So, if any one who is not a Sunni from Gujerat, and who is not well equainted with the wants and requirements of the people of Gujerat, was to be elected as a representative the natural presumption from such nomination will be, to speak the least, far from satisfactory.—

Yours, &c.,
RAY.

R. F. Hotel, Poona, June 25.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The correspondent "Sunni" is incorrect in stating that all the Borahs and Khojas are Shias. There is a Khoja Sunni Jamat headed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and I may say here that the late Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani was a member of the Sunni Jamat. With regard to the Borahs it may be noted that there is a sect called Sulemani Borahs, who are generally Sunni Mahomedans, and to which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badruddin Tayebji belongs. With reference to the views of the petitioners from Gujerat it may be stated here that the real grievance lies in the non-provision in the Council Act for safe-guarding the Mahomedan interest in general. The Presidency proper is divided into three divisions to each of which the right of electing a representative has been given. The representatives in the Southern and Central are nominated on the recommendation of the voters selected from the District Local Boards, and in the Northern Division on that of the Municipalities. As there are tremendous odds in those bodies between the Hindus and Mahomedans the latter have a very little chance of having a representative elected in any of the Divisions, and hence Messrs. Kazi Kabiruddin and Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan failed to come out successfully from their constituents in the Central and Northern Divisions, respectively. This will go to prove that there is need in taking some steps to safeguard the Mahomedan interests, and I may suggest that Government may give the Mahomedans in the Presidency proper a right to elect a representa-tive in the Legislative Council. This representation should be on the recommendation of the Mahomedan members in the various Municipal and Local Board Committees or on that of a recognized.

MAHOMEDAN.

THE MARINA LOOP RAILWAY.

The following Order has been issued by the Madras Government on the Marina Loop Railway scheme:—"In view of the strong and general expression of public feeling that has been manifest-ed against the construction of a railway running alongside the Marina, Government have reconsider-ed the whole case and have decided to withdraw the project." The decision is one that will give general satisfaction. But nothing is said in the Order regarding the choice of another alignment. We trust that the Order does not imply that the whole project for a Loop line has been shelved for all time. A line from Saidapet to the Harbour would be a great public convenience in many ways. The only thing objected to was the alignment of it along this particular section. Another alignment along this section is possible, namely, along the Buckin-gham Canal; and it is to be hoped that the South Indian Railway Directors will urge a reconsideration of the whole matter on this basis.—"Mail."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively re-store in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers every-where. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London England.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Eleven of the B. B. and C. I. Railway produced some interesting cricket. The eleven put into the field by the Gymkhana was considerably stronger than it appeared on paper. With the wicket any-thing but good score of 138 which the Gymkhana put up was by no means unsatisfactory, especially as three batsman from whom runs might have been expected failed completely. Saturday's match, indeed, proved that Gymkhana cricket this year will be of a far better order than some people have anticipated. Of the batting of the B. B. and C. I. there was not much opportunity of judging. Bhanda was in his old form, but Colabawalla succumbed probably more on account of the vagaries of the wicket than for any other reason. When stumps were drawn matters were probably in favour of the B B and C. I. eleven, although it must be borne in mind that their team on paper, at any rate showed distinct signs of a "tail."

There was a delay at the commencement owing to the state of the wicket, a smart shower having put the ground under water very shortly before 2 o'clock. Two changes were made before a pitch was finally decided upon. Mr. Clark and Lieutenant Langhorn eventually faced the bowling of Bhanda and Polishwalla, and before a run was scored the former batsman was unlucky enough to lose his wicket to Bhanda by the leg before rule. Bond came in next, but his innings was also short-lived. He succumbed to a shooter from Polishwalla when he had made three, and with the total at 13 Mr. Langhorn mean-while was settling down, and showed signs of mastering the bowling, and there was a promise of a good partnership when he was joined by Cheetham. However, the score had only been raised to thirty when Cheetham's wicket fell, a smart one being picked up by Peyton in the slips. Lieutenant Locker took his place at the wickets, but his stay was even shorter, a single having been added when a good, lengthed ball from Polishwalla removed the bails. A rot appeared to have set in, but it was stemmed somewhat on Mr. Harrington's appearance. Mr. Langhorn played bright cricket for a time, some of his strokes being exceedingly well placed He fell eventually to Polishwalla just when he appeared to be set, and eight runs later—at sixty-five—Mr. Harrington was also bowled by Date. In the meantime Lieutenant Armes had been hitting about very prettily, and the score rose more rapidly. Lieutenant Armes' score of 41 was made by attractive cricket. He gave no chances until after he had made 30. With Mr. Burns at the wicket the score rose with a fair amount of rapidity; and that player gained further kudos by carrying out his bat for a well played 30. Mr. Philbrick was quickly removed by a catch in the long field, and Lieutenant Carroll's stay at the wicket was also short. With nine wickets down for 138 the innings was declared

A draw was inevitable when the B. B. & C. I. went into bat. Colabawalla and Patel went to the wickets but runs came slowly. Patel was struck on the wrist and retired hurt with the score at 21. Bhanda and Colabawalla then carried the score past forty when the latter was clean bowled by Carroll. Shortly afterwards with Bhanda and Byramjee at the wicket the match came to a close. The following were the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr F J Clark, b-w, b Bhanda	0
Lieut Langton, b Date	22
Capt Bond, b Polishwalla	3
Mr H Cheetham, c Peyton, b Bhanda	7
Lieut Locker, b Polishwalla	1
Lieut Armes, st Walcott, b Date	41
Mr H E Harrington, b Date	2
Mr C Burns, not out	30
Lieut H J Carroll, b-w, b Polishwalla	14
Mr F Philbrick, c Date, b Patel	6
Mr S N Powell, did not bat	0
Extras	12
Total	138

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

Mr Colabawalla, b Carroll	15
Mr Patel, retired hurt	4
Mr Bhanda, not out	23
Mr B. Byramjee, not out	2
Mr Smith, Mr Date, Mr Walcott, Mr Howsin, Mr Peyton, Mr Polishwalla, Mr Roberts	Did not bat.
Extras	7
Total	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bhanda	21	24	6	2
Polishwalla	21	62	2	3
Date	10	21	2	3
Roberts	3	3	1	0
Patel	2	3	0	1

B. B. & C. I. RY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	7	11	2	0
Clark	11	25	4	0
Carroll	6	8	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

This match was played on the College ground on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by the narrow margin of three runs. The visitors won the toss, took first service at the wicket, and ran up a total of 83, to which Messrs. W. Reid and R. Reid contributed 19 and 14, respectively. The college replied with 80, Mr. Nanjkarni being top scorer with 23 to his credit, while Messrs. R. Modi and Commissariat each scored 15. Scores:—

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Major A Street, c Khan Saheb, b Vakil	3
Mr R Reid, c Engineer, b Vakil	14
Mr C N Ward, c Khan Saheb, b Vakil	11
Lieut E C Lazenby, c Engineer, b Vakil	6
Mr V Bensley, c Talayerkhan, b Kasad	0
Mr W Reid, c Kasad, b Mody	19
Mr F St Geo Gratwicke, c Nandkarni, b Kasad	7
Capt McDonald, not out	4
Mr C W Dawson, c Commissariat, b Khan Saheb	8
Mr W E Waite, retired hurt	5
Mr McDonald, run out	0
Extras	6
Total	83

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Mr Khan Saheb, c McDonald, b R Reid	4
Mr Munsif, c sub, b R Reid	0
Mr Nandkarni, c Lazenby, b Ward	23
Mr Shete, b Ward	2
Mr Telang, c and b Ward	0
Mr R Modi, c and b W Reid	15
Mr Kasad, c W Reid, b Ward	6
Mr Commissariat, b Ward	15
Mr Engineer, b Lazenby	11
Mr Talayerkhan, c McDonald, b Lazenby	1
Mr Vakil, not out	2
Extras	1
Total	80

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

This match was played on the Garrison ground, Colaba, on Saturday. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr K Driver, c Mason, b Taylor	67
Mr J Umrigar, c Aunt, b Mounte	0
Mr A Doctor, c Aunt, b Mason	24
Mr M Sanjana, b Mason	1
Mr M Umrigar, b Mason	1
Mr S Mehta, c Mounte, b Mason	0
Mr B Aria, c Pears, b Mason	16
Mr R Mehta, c Kewin, b Mason	0
Mr J Nariman, b Taylor	0
Mr E Tabak, not out	5
Extras	0
Total	114

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Mounte, c Nariman, b Aria	0	b Sanjana	19
Mr Bocham, c Umrigar, b Aria	0	c Tabak, b Driver	7
Mr Poolar, c Doctor, b Umrigar	1	did not bat.	
Mr Mason, b Aria	6	c Mehta R, b Driver	0
Mr Maclean, c Umrigar, b Aria	1	c Mehta S, b Umrigar	18
Mr Jackson, c Driver, b Umrigar	3	did not bat.	
Mr Taylor, c Tabak, b Umrigar	9		
Mr Paltin, c Mehta, b Umrigar	9		
Mr Jones, b Umrigar	0		
Mr Pears, b Umrigar	0		
Mr Kewin, not out	0		
Extras	7	Extras	2
Total	36	Total	46

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. Sub-joined are the full scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr W G Shete, b Joshi	
Mr Dhargalker, played in, b Telang	0
Mr W B Daderker, b Joshi	0
Mr G E Khote, played in, b Telang	0
Mr B V Shinker, b Joshi	25
Mr Bhatkodeker, b Telang	31
Mr Deshmukh, not out	16
Mr Datholker, b Joshi	4
Mr Marfatia, run out	2
Mr Pathare, b Joshi	0
Mr Goorjiker, b Telang	3
Extras	10
Total	103

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

Mr Feera Mehta retired	1
Mr Divekar, st Daderker	25
Mr Merchant, c Dabholker, b Marfatia	11
Mr Telang, c Pathare, b Daderker	27
Mr Dalal, st Daderker	1
Mr Shroff, not out	7
Mr Jessawalla, b Daderker	0
Mr Ajinkia, c Shete, b Daderker	0
Mr Umriger, not out	0
Mr Joshi, to bat	
Mr Dhurandher to bat	
Extras	12
Total	84

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

	R.	M.	B.	W.
Mr D R Telang	108	3	35	4
Mr Joshi	84	1	45	5
Mr Merchant	18	1	13	0

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr B K Pathare	51	4	10	0
Mr Bhatkodeker	66	7	5	0
Mr Deshmukh	45	1	6	0
Mr Marfatia	31	0	9	1
Mr Shinker	36	0	21	0
Mr Daderker	30	0	8	5

Y. M. C. A. vs. RALLI BROS. C. C.

This match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday last. Scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

Mr S M Batliwalla, b Lynn	15
Mr P H Davur, b Lynn	20
Mr J Gonsalves, b Lynn	7
Mr W B Talpade, b Lynn	40
Mr M M Talpade, c Horne, b Pearcy	3
Mr F A Davis, b Green	6
Mr S Y Pathare, c Green, b Pearcy	4
Mr J C Machhliwalla, b Pearcy	2
Mr F Gorden, b Lynn	0
Mr E G Rodgers, b Pearcy	1
Mr A A Vlaste, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	103

Y. M. C. A.

Mr Green, run out	13
Mr Burrows, st Machhliwalla, b Davur	6
Mr Pearcy, c Rodgers, b Davur	5
Mr Horne, c Davur, b W Talpade	2
Mr Phillips, b W Talpade	3
Mr Cody, c Davies, b Davur	34
Mr Laxton, b W Talpade	0
Mr Lynn, c Gordon, b W Talpade	1
Mr Brawn, c Gonsalves, b Davur	6
Mr Simmonds, st Machhliwalla, b Davur	0
Mr Chapman, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	65

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. P. W. D.

Played on Friday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 46 runs. Scores:—

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Capt McDonald, l-b-w, b Oliver	6
Mr Ward, b Oliver	8
Mr Harrington, b Oliver	25
Mr Waite, c Alimo, b Stanley	7
Mr Lees, b Stanley	9
Mr McCausland, b Oliver	5
Mr Dawson, c Theodor, b Oliver	12
Mr Cook, b Hogan	6
Mr McDonald, not out	4
Mr Jones, l-b-w, b Oliver	4
Extras	10
Total	95

P. W. D.

Mr E Stanley, c Jones, b Ward	0
Mr R Oliver, c Harrington, b McDonald	1
Mr W Hogan, c Dawson, b Harrington	19
Mr F Smithers, b Ward	13
Mr F Theodore, c Waite, b Harrington	3
Mr J Valadares, b Harrington	0
Mr J Pinto, b Harrington	4
Mr W Pinto, not out	1
Mr C Paits, c and b Harrington	0
Mr Alimo, c and b Harrington	0
Extras	3
Total	50

Y. M. C. A. vs. B. B. & C. I. RY.

Played on Friday and resulted in a win for the Railway by 9 runs. Scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RY. "A" TEAM.

Mr Date, b Stevens	6
Mr Smith, c Nash, b Clark	13
Mr Polishwalla, c Nash, b Stevens	1
Mr Shaller, b Stevens	25
Mr Ives, b Stevens	6
Mr Walcott, c Lynn, b Nash	2
Mr Peyton, c Cody, b Lynn	1
Mr Byramjee, b Nash	1
Mr Gidney, l-b-w, b Nash	4
Mr Bridges, b Nash	0
Mr Irvine, not out	6
Extras	0
Total	56

Y. M. C. A. "A" TEAM.

Mr Phillips, c Gidney, b Polishwalla	1
Mr Horne, c Gidney, b Polishwalla	11
Mr Lynn, b Polishwalla	2
Mr Clark, c Peyton, b Polishwalla	3
Mr Cody, run out	5
Mr Stevens, not out	11
Mr Lee, c Shaller, b Ives	12
Mr Wills, c Peyton, b Polishwalla	0
Mr Nash, st Walcott, b Ives	0
Mr Gay, c Walcott, b Polishwalla	0
Mr Chapman, l-b-w, b Ives	1
Extras	1
Total	47

G. M. C. vs. TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Played on Friday and resulted in a draw. Scores:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, 2ND XI.

Darabsett, b Pavri	7
Tarapurvalla, b Warden	0
Vazifdar, c Bottlewalla, b Lam	12
Photographer, c Lam, b Pavri	4
Mody, l-b-w, b Pavri	2
Irani, run out	7
Smith, c Elchidana, b Warden	2
Billimoria, c Elchidana, b Pavri	10
Kerravalla, c Guzdar, b Pavri	7
Bhaya, not out	4
Billimoria, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	65

TECHNICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

J Warden, run out	5
D Pavri, b Smith	16
P Lam, b Smith	2
Masani, b Smith	0
Mulla (Capt), b Photographer	19
Belgaumvalla, b Irani	0
M Gazdar, b Photographer	3
Elchidana, b Smith	15
Gazdar, b Smith	2
Engineer, b Irani	0
Bottlewalla not out	1
Extras	3
Total

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to a recent paper Professor J. A. Fleming, F. R. S., to the Royal Society the magnetic detector of etheric waves employed by Marconi, is not quite the same as that which Rutherford brought before the Royal Society some years ago. Rutherford only applied the known power of electrical oscillations to demagnetise iron or steel. Marconi, though seemingly indebted to Rutherford's work, discovered that electrical oscillations annul the magnetic "hysteresis" of iron, and applied the fact in constructing his extraordinarily sensitive detector. Marconi's detector, then, might be called an adaptation of Rutherford's but is different, and it is often just such improvements, or variations, in electrical matters that import advantage or success in practice. Professor Fleming also described to the Royal Society a new form of Magnetic detector adapted by him for quantitave experiments in connection with Hertzian waves. It is too complicated for this column, but a reprint of his paper is given in the "Electrician."

M. Loir, who installed a Pasteur Institute at Buluwayo, and was also requested by the Government of Rhodesia to study the best means of destroying the destructive ants called termites, has given the results of his investigation to the Academic, des Sciences, Paris. The ant-hills, or termitories, are four to five metres high, and hollowed with a great gallery, which is prolonged underground by a series of smaller tunnels more than a metre deep, going to the cell of the queen whose function is to lay eggs. The ants are so ravenous that in Buluwayo park they had to plant 50 trees to preserve one. The carcases of dead animals are consumed within an hour. Books, papers, clothes, boots, and the wood of implements are eaten. In fact, the stability of dwellings is threatened by the insects. The damage at Buluwayo is estimated at over £6,000 yearly, and a premium of a dollar is paid for every queen destroyed. There is but one queen per ant-hill, and the swarming is retarded by her death, but she is soon replaced by another. Dynamite and sulphide of carbon have been tried, and M. Loir had the idea of circulating sulphurous gas in the galleries, after the new modern manner of killing rats on board ship. Accordingly the Rhodesian Government provided him with a Clayton apparatus for applying the gas to the galleries and sucking it through. In less than an hour the interior of the termitory was charged with the poisonous fumes, which destroy all the ants, even their eggs and larvæ. Successful trials have also been made of the process, which is cheap in private houses.

Herr Winkelmann has invented a pretty instrument for demonstrating the existence of oscillatory electric currents and discharges. It consists of two vacuum tubes connected by a cross tube. There are electrodes in the tops of the tubes and minerals in the bulbs—namely, a piece of corundum in one and of scheelite in the other. Under the cathode (or negative pole) rays of corundum emit a red, and scheelite a blue light. It follows that on passing a current from one electrode to the other the cathode or negative pole, can be told, since the mineral under it shines out red or blue, as the case may be. When the current is oscillating or see-saw, that is rapidly changing its direction, and therefore its poles, both minerals glow. A small induction coil and a single accumulator cell, or else an influence machine, serve to produce the effect.

The number of cycles in France last year was a million and a quarter, or ten times more than in 1895. Roughly speaking the number of cycles has increased by 125,000 yearly for some years. The last census showed 6,000 automobiles, half of them with two places, and the rest with four or more places. Cycles and automobiles are most numerous in the department of the Seine, especially round Paris, but they are plentiful in all the north of France and down the valley of the Rhone, and along the Mediterranean. In fact, the quality of the roads and character of the country seems to affect their number. In the central mountains of Auvergne, in Brittany, the Landes, La Vendee, and Alps, they are least common.

M. Henriot, seeing that the sparrow kills enormous numbers of animal pests prejudicial to agriculture, and also helps the salubrity of towns by what it picks from the streets, is of opinion that it should be regarded as a friend of man.

Mr. Kelm of Rand, Colorado, U. S., and his son Clyde went hunting in the mountains last summer and were struck by lightning. The father was unconscious his clothes were torn to shreds, and his boots thown off. The son was partly paralysed, but crept to his father. Help came, and after two hours both were brought round. The elder was burned from neck to toes and the drums of his ears were burst. He is now well enough to put on the tattered clothes in which he was struck.

Professor A. W. Goodspeed, of the University of Pennsylvania, U. S., has been experimenting with rays emanating from the human body. Photographs were obtained from the rays, not of themselves, but "intensified" by means of a Crook's tube, as our authority has it. The rays pass easily through aluminium, but with difficulty through glass.

Professor Thurston believes that the gas engine is a formidable rival of the steam engine. Each has given a horse-power for about one pound of coal, and the efficiency of both, between coal and work, is about 20 per cent; but the gas engine is more capable of development than the steam engine, and an efficiency of 50 per cent, is, he thinks, possible.

Dr. G. J. Engelmann finds from statistics that American college graduates are more prolific than the native American of other classes, a fact that will surprise those who look on education as causing the small families of New England. He regards wealth, luxury, and social ambition, not high education, as the true cause of racial decline in the United States. Growing wealth and foreign manners did the like in ancient Rome.

Pilfering electricity from an electric light company has brought a Mexico City hotel keeper under the law. He was fined, imprisoned for a year and disqualified from public service and honours.

Even science has hitherto respected the Scriptural statement that the "wind bloweth where it listeth," and the Weather Office does not attempt to forecast the state of the skies for more than twenty-four hours. But Mr. Hugh Clements, who for years has been pegging away at a scientific theory of the weather, writes to us contending that the winds are simply tidal motions of the air due to the movements of the sun and moon. The notion of the authorities that the wind flows towards centres where the air has been rarefied by the sun's heat he dismisses as paleolithic nonsense, his point being that the wind flows towards low-pressure areas produced by the attraction of the sun and moon. Sun spots, in his view, have nothing to do with the weather, and these air tides follow such a regular course, the tidal year being one of 414 days. On this theory, to find the weather of a given day, one should refer back to the record of 414 days before. But it appears the tides are complicated by a lunar cycle of 186 years, a meteoric lunar cycle, of 19 years, and a thirteen year lunar cycle. These cycles get in each other's way like motors in a Paris-Madrid race, so that only an expert like Mr. Clements can predict reliably from the system. He claims to have predicted the monsoons and famines in India, but readers would be still more grateful if he would predict the weather here in August and September next.

The mysterious disease known as sleeping sickness has of late years been spreading rapidly from the Congo towards the [illegible] regions of the Nile and into the neighbourhood of the Victoria Nyanza. It may soon imperil the regions under our own protection, and even penetrate Egypt, instead of being, as was at first supposed, a mere local disease on the Congo. The symptoms are very simple. The patient simply sinks into a deep sleep, which becomes a stupor ending in death. Hetherto it has proved quite incurable. Two medical commissions, one from Portugal and the other appointed jointly by the Royal Society and the London School of Tropical Medicine, have been investigating the disease. The blood worm, which was at first thought to be the cause, is found to have nothing to do with it, the presence of the insect in the bodies of victims of sleeping sickness being a mere coincidence. Both commissions have discovered and isolated micro-organisms in the brains of persons affected, that found by the Portuguese Commission being named by them "hypnococcus," and that found in Uganda by the English doctors being described as a variety of "strepto-coccus." It seems certain that a hetherto unknown bacillus has been discovered, and quite probably the two microbes may turn out to be identical.

While chopping wood, near Augsburg, Germany, a boy named Wilhelm Behr caught his axe against a wire clothes-line. At the same moment a flash of lightning struck the line, passed down the hatchet, and killed him.

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TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term, Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

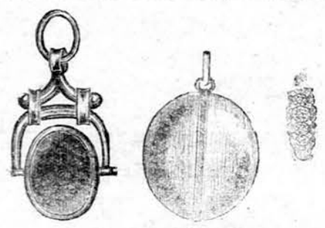
1st yr. | 5th yr. | 10th yr. | 15th yr. | 20th yr. | 25th yr. | 30th yr.

The amount payable would be Rs.

10,143 | 10,718 | 11,437 | 12,156 | 12,875 | 13,593 | 14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.



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MAKES and Sells on a large scale all sorts of articles of Gold and Silver Jewellery. A large stock also ready for sale.

Orders neatly executed by hand and machinery with promptitude and at exceedingly cheap rates. The articles are finished and engraved like English workmanship.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
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ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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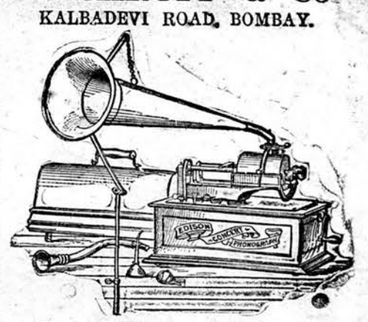
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

M. SHROFF & Co.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



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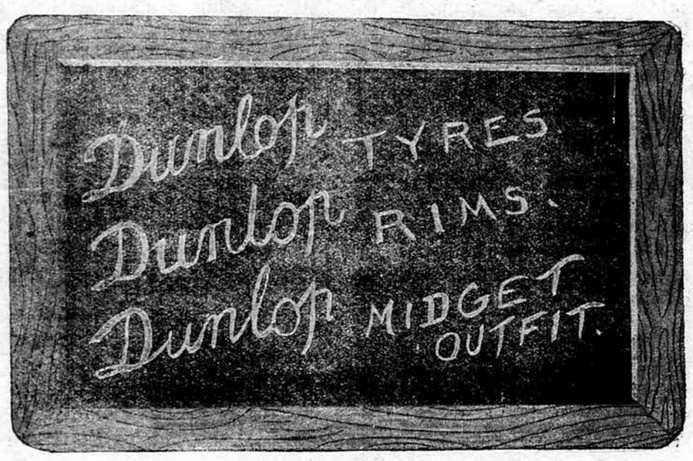
CYCLISTS!
when you
"CLEAN THE SLATE,"
write upon it



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It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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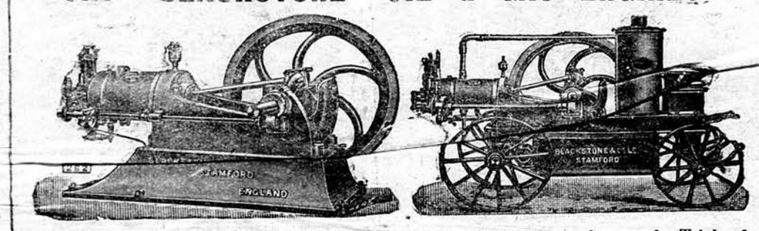

Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Fish, Flesh & Fowl
Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

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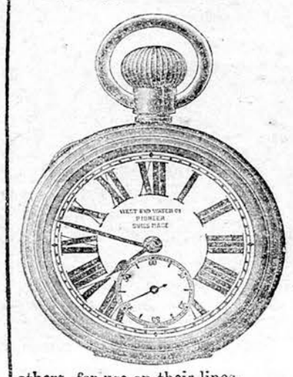

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Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern,	guaranteed for 2 years	Rs. 22
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The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in mediums and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

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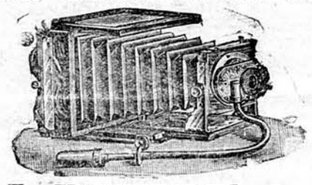

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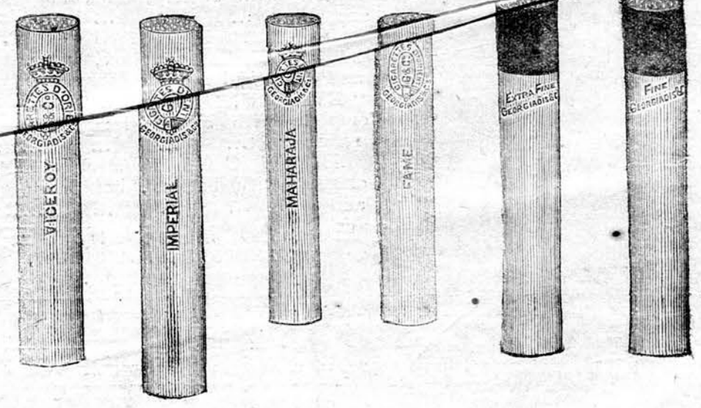
GEORGIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES
ARE THE FRESHEST AND THEREFORE THE [illegible]



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Rs. 4/0	Rs. 3/0	Rs. 2/0	Re. 1/0	Rs. 3/0	Rs. 2/0

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HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY.

MILD, MEDIUM AND FULL

Specially prepared for Export by a new scientific process, and packed in our Patent Vacuum Tins of ¼lb. and ½lb.

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HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
BEST
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND UNEQUALLED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND
LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE
ALWAYS FRESH
AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5/8 Rs. 5 Rs. 4/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 3/12 Rs. 3/8 Rs. 3/4. Rs. 2/12 Rs. 2/4

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
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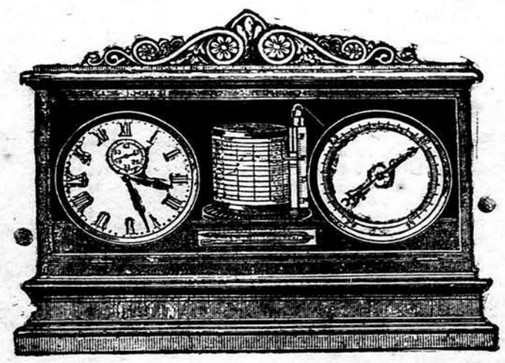
BAROGRAPH
OR
SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

The instrument has the advantage of freedom from complication, and is designed especially to suit the general public; it is handsome in appearance, and not easily put out of order, being admirably adapted for public libraries, the reading-rooms of clubs, &c., as well as for use by meteorological observers generally.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.

The Aneroid is an excellent weather glass and can be relied on sufficiently as it is sensitive and quick in showing the variation of atmospheric pressure which is preferable to the grudging admission of change to be expected from most Mercurial Barometers. Besides an Aneroid Barometer can be carried about anywhere in Camp, by train, or on a bullock cart; the movement will not injure it.

Barometers in solid oak frame, open dial, best movements in a variety of designs.

From Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 90.

	Rs.	a.
HALL BAROMETER, in Fancy Bronze and Mahogany case, entire diameter 13-in., and 6-in. dial	24	0
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HALL BAROMETER, nickel case, entire diameter 10 ins., and 9-in. dial	90	0

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

1-3 OF OUR LIFE IS SPENT IN BED.

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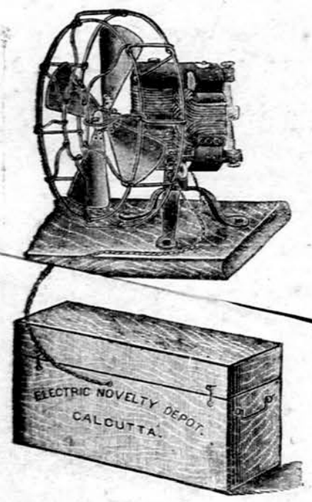

Fan motor M, 9 in. brass blades, no guard.
Complete with Battery, wire and charge ... Rs. 40
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Do. larger size best quality and finish ... Rs. 100
Recharges, As. 6 per cell.

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Complete with battery, bell, wire and push ... ...Rs. 10

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

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A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.
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